HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,101—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6903
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6510
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	5,650	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain (Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	18th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar. ,,
AUSTRIA	R. Celledani	5,588	20th Apr. ,,
*† SILESIA	L. de Stable	5,158	20th Apr ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 493. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,045	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th Feb., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,900 tons, on or about 21st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 15th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	330	...	330	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	595
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar
A.	PROME	3500	F. McKay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6210	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6701	Pearse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5201	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	7427	Mervyn	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,713	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st ,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Store.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2,655	Volkertsen	12th Feb., 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches. Rheumatic or Neuralgic, Ans. 13,—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.
PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

BOMBAY RACES,
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR
SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.
BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.
BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 61.
FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE
BAHADUR
CIGARS.
THEY HAVE
NO
EQUALS

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT } TUESDAY,
TO-NIGHT } FEBRUARY 16TH.

NO PUBLIC PERFORMANCE,

as the CIRCUS has been ENGAGED for a PRIVATE PERFORMANCE for HIS HIGHNESS the NIZAM.

R. LOVE.
Manager.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-MORROW!! } WEDNESDAY,
TO-MORROW!!! } the 17TH FEB.

SOUVENIR MATINEE!
SOUVENIR MATINEE!!

A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus on both occasions.

AGAIN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.
AGAIN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

PUBLIC PERFORMANCE of the Best CIRCUS that has ever visited Bombay.

REMEMBER OUR LAST FOUR NIGHTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19TH.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT.
RENDERED TO MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.
A Special Programme for this Occasion.
By Special Request RIDING CONTEST will be repeated.
PREVIOUS WINNERS BARRED.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 20TH.
A HORSE AND BICYCLE GIVEN AWAY.
Coupons will be given to all Holders of Tickets of Rs. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
COUPON NUMBERS GIVEN NIGHTLY FROM MONDAY, the 15th February.

Box Plan at Circus.
Booking Hours:—10 to 12 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.
Prices of Admission: Full Box (6 seats), Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; and Gallery (Natives only) 8 Ans.

MADAME HORMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
INCLUDING
TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.

THE AGENT, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of the 5th March, 1904, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. N.-W. Ry.
Samastipur, 1st February, 1904.

ENLARGEMENTS.
PLATINO,
Highest quality Work.
PHOTO TAKEN FREE.

PLATINOGRAPH
ENLARGEMENT.
Highest quality of Work.

DEWARE & CO.,
ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 25th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19. GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Guilleri Guillora. Par Charles Foley.
Pour quand il pleut. Par Albert Guillaume
Pierre et Jeane. Par Guy De Maupassant.
L'Eau Profunde. Par Paul Bourget.
Zette. Par Paul et Victor Margueritte.
La Jungle De Paris. Par Jean Rameau.
Les Cheris. Par Gyp.
L'Inlecis. Par Andre Foutainas.
Sesame, ou la Maternite Consentie. Par Michel Corday.
Fier Amour. Par A. De Gerioliles.
Les Petits Amis. Par Gyp.
Watteau. Par Virgile Jose.
Les Tributaires. Par Albert Boissiere.
L'Ame du Pays. Par Georges Riat.
Le Veau D'Or. Par George Lecomte.
L'Enervee. Par Maxime Formant.
Ballons Rouges. Par Marie Aime.
La Palambiere. Par Fernand-Lafargue.
Confession d'un Homme d'Aufourd hui. Par Abel Hermant.
Verite. Par Emile Zola.
Le Forcat Secret. Par Paul Ballaguy.
Champenol Divorces. Par Arthur Bye
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		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65	4	48 0	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66	13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 8	67	14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	8	43 8	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69	12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 18	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

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Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 67 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
"PETER F. HEERING.	openhage

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS,

OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, in Austria. December 1903

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 6 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£95 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Reduced Rupee Paper	£84 1-4	= + 1-4
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7-8	= + 1-16
2 months hence	26 9-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-4	= + 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·20 1-2	= — 1
Berlin „	20·51 3-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	48·5 1-2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8	= do
5 „ „ „	3 1-2	= do
6 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 7-8	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	3 1-4	= unchanged

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 1-4 = plus 1-4 value

RAPESEED—
Brown A.-M. Buyers 32s. 4 1-2d. = + 1 1-2d. Firmer

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Buyers 31s. = + 3d. Firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 13-16.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales, 3,000. Spot 7·36 — 20. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4d. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed feverish.

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
7·23	7·25	7·23
— 2	— 2	— 1
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·30	7·30	7·30
— 1	— 1	...
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.
7·14	6·51	6·21
..	..	..

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	14,000	
Do. last year	21,000	
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	
Do. do. Continent	21,000	
Mid-Uplands	11·80	unchanged
Futures, month of March	13·02	— 19
Do. do. July	13·95	— 22

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 3-4	unchanged.
Futures, month of May	13·86	— 9
Do. do. August	13·55	— 5
Tone at close	quiet.	

COTTON.

Stock in London	8,000	Bales.
Total visible supply	3,190,000	do
Do do of which is East Indian	291,000	do
Do Quantity in sight	8,350,000	do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, February 13th, 1904:—

Cotton	14,423	bales.
Wheat	9,212	cwts.
Linseed	3,205	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,100	„
Gingellyseed	11,072	„
Poppyseed	560	„
Groundnuts	902	„
Castorseed	593	„
Rice	4,432	„
Myrabollams	5,972	„
Cottonseed	2,137	„
Mowrseed	68	„
Gram	1,431	„
Joowar	4,021	„
Maize	1,405	„

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The Banks are closed to-day.

	Rs.	a.	p.
SEEDS—			
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	11	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	13	0 to 5 14 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	11	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	4	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	4	0
25 per cent. „ ...	30	8	0
50 per cent. „ ...	29	0	0
Black Kutnee „ ...	25	12	0
WHEAT.—Tone steady.			
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29-12		
Club 1 No. 1 „	„ 29-0		
Hard Red „	„ 22-8 to 23		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 bales.
Imports ..... 9,000 „

Feb.Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·12	7·14	7·16
—11	—11	—12
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·18	7·18	7·18
—12	— 12	— 12
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·02	6·13	6·12
—12	— 8	— 9

COTTON.—The market is steady but there is little business reported to-day at Colaba. Sellers decline to reduce rates and buyers will not respond.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	236	221	213	Feb. 25
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	236	224	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	236	224	... do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 257	251	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	233	225 do
Jalgaum do.	...	...	236	228 do
Khandwa do.	...		251	... do
Khamgaum fair staple	(M-G) 258	252	...	do
Karanja do. do.	258	252	...	do
Akola do. do.	258	252	...	do
Oomras, good staple	(M.G.) 272	262	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	(MG) 262	256	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee	(M.-G.) ... 265	259	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	... 299	...	277	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	... 295	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger M.-G.)	... 267	257	...	25 May
Do. (H.-G)	... 264	254	...	„
Muttia (M. G.)	... 244	234	...	25 Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	... ...	...	270	25 May.
Westerns	... ...	...	260	„

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	5 21-32
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	87
3 per cent Rentes	96 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	84 1-4
Bar Silver	26 7-8

THE WEATHER.

Monday, The whether barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in further Kashmir has risen slightly elsewhere the distribution of pres ure is fairly normal except in further Kashmir and the west himalayas where it is in slight to considerable excess and in Sind Gujarae is in moderate defect. The Rain reported is a very light shower of only 5 cents at Ganhati ronditions are feebly unsettled and skies cloudy in north west India but there is no definite distmabance and no precipitotion is likely except perhaps in further Kashmir and the west Himayals where hravy or light falls of snow or rain are possible,

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 15TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has begun to rise again by small amounts over nearly the whole area. The barometer is fairly normal in the United Provinces and the Madras Presidency and from 3° to 7° of an inch in defect elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations in the temperature are:—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat and at Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Poona and Ahmednagar and the minimum 5° in excess at Amraoti, Ahmedabad and Jaipur and 5° to 6° in defect at Cuddapah, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The miximum varied from 98° at Khandwa to 70° at Delhi and the minimum from 74° at Calicut to 44° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LOWTHER—February 11, at Bedford, the wife of A J N Lowther, E I Railway Delhi, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARMAN—February 5, at Moorlah, Chumparan, the wife of A L Harman, of a son.

JONES—February 4, at Benipore, the wife of Percy Jones, of a son.

MILNE—February 9, at Simla, the wife of Gerald E Milne, of a son.

WALSH February 3, at Tollygunge, the wife of W Walsh Traffic Superintendent, Calcutta Tramways Co., of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN—February 12, at the Wesleyan Mission House, St. Thomas' Mount, Hilda Marjorie, aged 14 weeks and 4 days

ISRAEL GNANAMUTHU—February 11, at Madras a Christian worker of 50 years' standing in Madras, and the father of the Israel Brothers, Madras Tamil Mission aged 8 years,

MILLER—February, 11 at Hyderabad Deccan, of enteritic, the Rev. Norman C Miller M. A, Church Missionary Society aged 26.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23 m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 12-31m., 9-57a. Low water, 5-31m., 5-15a.

Bombay Horse Show, morning.

Bombay Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p. m.

Bombay University Convocation, University Hall, 5-15 p. m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

BATHING FATALITY.—Tookaram Bala, a Hindu coolie, aged seventeen years, while bathing in the Walkeshwar Temple on Sunday, accidentally went beyond his depth and was drowned.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given at the Seamen's Institute at 8-45 this evening at which the following ladies and gentlemen have promised to assist:—Mrs. Nulling, the Misses Walters, Dyer Harding and Messrs. Hoar, Vanner, Roberts and Dafreece.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s. s. Ischia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day, the 16th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Unda, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 p. m. on Sunday and Monday, the 21st and 22nd instant, respectively.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following have been presented to the Zoological collection:—An Indian Antelope (Antelope Cernicapra) by Mr. R. C. Colombowalla; an Arabian Gazelle (Gazella Arabica) by Mr. Fazullbhoy Janmahomed; a Sarus Crane (Grus Antijone) by Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas; a small Indian Civet (Viverra Malaccensis) by Mr. K. R. Badshaw.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc., during the month of January:—The Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund, Rs. 365; the Hon. Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Rs. 50; a Parsi Lady, Rs. 11; Mr. Soonderdass Narandas, clothing; Mr. Thomas Baptista, Mrs. Laxmibai Moroba Jaganath, and Messrs. Damodar Bhugwan, Hunsraj Pragjee, Harjivan Waljee, Goculdas Doongersi, Thucker Vishram Raghoo, Shah Ganput Shivjee and Bhendi Bazaar cloth-merchants, sweets.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE CHANNEL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Yessa Bhicaji, a tindal of a native craft, was charged with causing obstruction in the line of navigation in the Dock Channel. A signal was hoisted to warn all the native crafts and others against causing obstruction in the line as a steamer was about to pass, but the accused kept his prow in the channel in spite of the warning. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 20.

A BORI IN LIQUOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Hassan charged Jivaji Musaji, a Bori, aged 60 years, with being drunk and disorderly. It appeared that on Saturday night the accused got drunk and jumped into the shop of a sweet-meat seller in Shaik Memon Street. The accused knocked off a tray of sweet-meats in the shop and contaminated the eatables to the extent of about a maund and a half. The accused admitted having been drunk. He said he did not know what he did. He was fined Rs. 10.

GAMBLERS IN DUNCAN ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Rehman Masud, Ramchandra Sitaram, Narayen Anaji, and Mir Bux, the first with keeping a common gaming house, and all with gaming in it with cards and money. It appeared from the evidence that the accused were gambling in the house of Rehman Masud in Duncan Road last night. In consequence of information received Inspector Sullivan with a party of policemen went to the house at 10 p. m. on Sunday and arrested the accused. He found two packs of cards and Rs. 1-1-3 on the ground. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs 20, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Hunsraj Dewji, a Hindu, aged thirty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a hawker in fruits and lived in Kicka Street. The deceased was in very straitened circumstances and was hardly able to keep himself going. For the last few days he had been suffering from fever and was occasionally heard to say he was tired of life. On Sunday evening he was found lying unconscious in his room and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died a few hours after admission. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—Another inquest was held on the body of Rahisaheb Bai, a Mahomedan woman, aged fifty years. The deceased had been deranged in mind for some time past. On the evening of the 21st January she was found lying in her room with an incised wound on her throat and a razor lying by her side. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained under treatment. She did not recover and died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by cutting her throat while of unsound mind.

LECTURE ON LA FONTAINE.—Last Thursday a lecture was delivered by Father Noti, S. J., President of the Cercle Litteraire, before a numerous gathering of the members of the Cercle and its sympathisers, Monsieur Vossion, the Consul for France, presiding. The lecturer briefly introduced La Fontaine as a poet to whose mind were unlocked the vast resources of the "Bonne vieille langue francaise" and who particularly in his fables embodied some of its noblest qualities of style. The principal task the lecturer set himself was the question of "origins." Passing beyond the immediate sources found in such medieval French cycles as the "Isopets," the "Epopees animales," he pointed out two ancient channels of descent, both leading back to the East. The first was associated with Æsop, the familiar but legendary name of the compilers of the fables current at least four centuries before Christ in Asia Minor, which, according to Deslong Champs, in opposition to the view of Des Schroeder, Benfey and others, could be traced from India. The other and later channel undoubtedly started from that country and taking a Western direction, went through the following stages: Of the most ancient collection of Indian fables called "The Mrror of Princes," a compilation was made which goes by the name of Pancha Tantra. This latter work was with some alterations translated into Pehlvi in 550, then into Arabic about 700, and finally into Castilian in 1250. Having then shown the indebtedness of the West to the East the lecturer compared a number of fables of the Pancha Tantra and of La Fontaine in respect of their contents. The fables thus reviewed were declaimed by Messrs. Nusserwanjee Wadia, Framji Dalal, and Rustom Billimoria in a manner very creditable to themselves, and which gave an additional point to the lecturer's remarks.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers every where.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held last evening on the premises of the Association, Wellington Lines. H. E Lady Lamington presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the Association. The proceedings commenced with hymns and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Scott.

Miss MacMurray, Secretary of the Association, read the annual report, which stated, among other things, that the aim of the Association is the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical development of young women, and it is conducted on interdenominational lines, and is a union of women to grow richer in mutual understanding and usefulness. It has over 7,000 branches in nearly every country of the civilised world. The points around which all work centres is an Institute or a Home. In the Bombay building there is both. The management is in the hands of a general committee, which is made up of ladies representative of the different Protestant churches in the city. The report referred to the approaching departure of Mrs. Moncrieff Dick, last year's president and friend and adviser of many years' standing, and the Hon. Mr. Moncrieff Dick, chairman and one of the trustees, and "a veritable stronghold." The year began under apparently unfavourable circumstances, but it closes with a general secretary, the building free from debt, the expected outlay and sixpenses met and covered, etc. In the city the members number 402, and there are in addition 80 scattered members, many of whom are lonely girls employed in small places up-country. At Umraoti, Badnera, Akola and Nagpur there are scattered circles under the care of Miss Horsnaill with a total membership of 100, and a minor branch at Mount Abu. The work in six different districts of Bombay is carried on by local secretaries, ladies who give of their time and strength, and some of whom lend their homes for the meetings. In each of the districts Bible classes have been held regularly. Dorcas meetings are also held weekly. The social department has been increasingly popular. In the different branches there have also been special socials from time to time. First aid to the injured home-nursing and dress-making seem to be the favourite subjects for educational classes, while in the specially physical line there has been a good step forward in the attainment of a tennis court. Thanks are due to Miss Benson, M. D., and to Miss Meakin, M.D., who kindly instructed medical classes. The Home has been the dwelling place of 609 young women this year, an increase of 100 on last year's numbers.

Miss McElroy, General Secretary, then addressed the meeting at some length. She gave her experience of the work done by the different branches of the Y. W. C. A. in Europe and America, and indicated the lines on which the Bombay branch could increase its scope of work and usefulness.

The Lord Bishop next addressed the meeting. He said he was present at that meeting in fulfilment of a promise which he had made before he left England for this country, and it was to promote the cause of this Association in Bombay. He considered it a very auspicious circumstance that in his first attempt to carry out that promise he should find himself in such good company as that of her Excellency Lady Lamington. As to the work of the Bombay branch, he might at once say that since his arrival here he had received independent testimony as to its excellence and usefulness. As he understood it, this was an association for young women. As an association for young women it was like the flight-house which warned the ships off rocks and reefs, as it warned the young Christian women who sought its shelter of the many pitfalls and dangers which beset their career. It was, again, an association of young women, inasmuch as it was a meeting place where young women subject to the same trials and conditions could come from all parts of the world and find in it a home or a club where they could exchange ideas for their mutual advantage. The Bishop thought in order that these objects of the Association could be better carried out that the membership should be as large as possible. He thought that the Association as an association of girls was an excellent thing, and hoped that the friends who would meet here would be good and life long friends. Referring to the spiritual aspect of the work of the Association, the Lord Bishop said in an association of that character young people of different denominations and sects came in constant touch with each other, and that being so they often exposed themselves to the danger of losing the hold of their own church. As he understood it, the Y. W. C. A. was not a church within a church. It existed to keep the members in touch with the particular church to which they belonged, and he assured them that if he had any reason to suppose that that was not the case he would not have been there to address them that evening. He therefore earnestly exhorted all the members to keep closely to the faith in which their parents had brought them up.

Mr. J. M. Dick then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency Lady Lamington for presiding on that occasion, and to the Lord Bishop for addressing the meeting. He thanked the Lord Bishop for his words of kindness and sympathy, and expressed the hope that he would take the same interest in the cause of the Association as his predecessor in office did. He (the speaker) assured his Lordship that among the many associations in Bombay which had for its object the moral and social elevation of the people, there was none more worthy of his support and sympathy than this Association, and hoped that his Lordship would utilise the many opportunities that he would find to further its cause not only in Bombay, but also in the mofussil. He thought the Association had special reason to be thankful to her Excellency Lady Lamington for sparing time to attend their meeting. During the few months that she had been in Bombay, since her arrival in this country not a week, or rather he should say not a day, passed when she was not engaged in giving her sympathy and encouragement to a deserving institution of one kind or another. On no occasion had she turned a deaf ear to a call for her sympathy and sympathy for a good cause, and it was by acts of such kindness as these that she had endeared herself to them all. (Applause.)

The vote was carried with acclamation.

Her Excellency and the Lord Bishop having briefly thanked the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

It is announced that there will be no public performance at Harmsion's Circus this evening, H. H. the Nizam having taken it. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon and a public performance in the evening. Last night there was a large attendance, and a capital entertainment was witnessed. In the course of the performance handsome trophies were presented to the Jockey of Cretonne, the winner of the Grand Western Handicap, and her trainer. After the performance to-morrow evening the week's programme will continue as advertised.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOUR DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

The Exeter Plate—Cowara, Vasta, Presbyterian, Wild Raven, Mike.

The Importers Handicap—Malva, Malaycura, Repetition Tecoya, Bangtet, Nightingale.

The Champion Stakes—Philistine, Lady Newbrook, Bijley

The Lawn Plate—Momas, Yerdley, La France, Wakeful Pet Girl,

The Two Plate—Officer, Brigand, Al

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UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

TUESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, at 3-15 P. M. precisely to Robe, and have their places assigned them,
2. The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-15 P. M.
3. VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by 5 P.M.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M. A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 15th February, 1904.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WAR TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED after 6 P.M. and up to 8 P.M., will be ON SALE from Newspaper Hawkers at the following Centres from this date :—

MIDDLE COLABA	(Post Office.)
APOLLO BUNDER	(Yacht Club.)
BORI BUNDER	(Tram Junction.)
PRINCE'S DOCK	(Main Gate.)
MALABAR HILL	(Post Office.)
GRANT ROAD STATION.	
GIRGAUM	(Post Office.)
BYCULLA	(Victoria Gardens.)

These Telegrams will contain Later News from the Seat of War than any others published during the twenty-four hours.

Bombay Gazette Office, Feb. 13th.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
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FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
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ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

WAR news filters through but slowly. Three days ago rumours of another action off Port Arthur were current, but it is not until to-day that we learn that they were true. Two Japanese men-of-war appeared off the Russian base on Thursday and recommenced the bombardment. The enemy responded by getting up steam and proceeding against them. They had succeeded in sinking one of the Japanese ships, when others appeared in sight, whereupon the Russians again withdrew and the Japanese presumably did the same. The telegram we refer to comes to our Calcutta contemporary and does not profess to be official, though probably it is. Another message informs us that the "Times" correspondent at Wei-hai-wei has despatched a similar message to his journal. Reuter gives confirmation of the occurrence in repeating a "Standard" message, which states that the Russians were worsted and severa' of their ships were sunk and damaged. It is evident that in this engagement the Japanese repeated their tactics of two days before in drawing out the Russian fleet, and the single loss of the Japanese was heavily compensated by the damage inflicted on the enemy. Reuter, however, is doubtful as to the report that three Russian warships of the Vladivostock squadron have been blown up, presumably by the explosion of submarine mines, while attempting the passage of the Tsugaru Straits between Yezo and Hondo. A Singapore message tells us that at Port Arthur a Russian warship fired on two British steamers. It adds the information that Russia has suffered the loss of two torpedo boats sunk o Aomori which is in the region of the Tsugaru Straits, where the warships are reported to have met with disaster.

ARMY REFORMS.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER, Secretary of State for War, the other night delivered a striking address at the Liverpool Conservative Club. His remarks had special reference to Army reforms, which he believes the country at large is convinced ought to be carried out—even though the measures adopted were drastic. Fortunately the Secretary of State finds himself supported by the good-will and support of the Army, which recognises that we have come to an impasse, that our organisation which may have had its merits and may have been well fitted to circumstances that had previously existed, is no longer suited to our needs; and a large number of the best officers are willing to consider favourably any proposal which would lend itself to ameliorating the condition of this great service. This feeling is the outcome of the finding of the War Commission. But it is true, as Mr. Arnold-Forster observed, that it contained much that he himself had written and said before the Commission began its sittings. It contained more too—much that was disheartening and alarming. But it bore out Mr. Arnold-Forster's contentions so fully that it made his appointment to the War Office acceptable to the best military officers, with whom he is now so fully in sympathy. It is well that this is so, for the new Secretary of State has an enormous task before him, not in distributing the responsibility for mishaps in South Africa, but in seeing that that which was evil, that which is described and condemned in the report, shall not happen again. He recognises that his duty is with the future and he is willing to let the dead past bury its dead. Forgetting the past and striving forward after reforms, he will still have enough to perform. His idea of duty is that it is in doing what lies before him, and that when the time comes in Parliament that he is challenged to defend the work of his department, he might be able to say more of what had been done already by that department under the direction of his predecessor and of his colleague. In reference to this subject, the Secretary of State clears up a point on which our telegram at the time was somewhat vague, viz., the replenishing of warlike stores. Since the publication of the War Commission's report ten millions sterling has been voted to remedy the deficiency complained of and nine millions has been set aside for stores and guns. Of that sum £8,700,000 has been spent and 1,869 guns of all sizes provided, while out of 549 heavy guns 470 have already been furnished and the remainder will be furnished within a few months.

So much has been done, and we turn to the speech of the Secretary of State to ascertain what he considers remains to be done. Foremost in the list of his aims and objects is to endeavour to see that fuller value is obtained for the expenditure, whatever it might be. Then he sets forth with prominence the necessity for a change in the organisation of the War Department itself, a change which, by the way, has been carried into effect since the speech was made. And then he intends to aim at the intellectual equipment of the service. Much in this direction has already been effected, for the Intelligence Department has been strengthened and a Committee of Defence has been formed, and it may fairly be claimed that the change from the state of things which existed before that Committee came into existence and what exists now is very marked and wholly to the advantage of the country. Still, we are glad to find that the Secretary of State does not claim that Government has done all they ought to have done even in forming the Committee of Defence as at present. Something more is wanted. Great problems of national defence have never been made the serious study of any part of our Navy or Army and what the War Minister now aims at is the gradual up-growth of a professional class in both services, whose duty it will be, in regular ordered sequence, to study such problems scientifically. And we may also expect to find our soldiers and sailors afforded opportunities of training themselves and acquiring for themselves the mental equipment which will enable them to be the adequate and authoritative guides of the Prime Minister and the Committee of Defence, reconstituted as it will most probably be at no distant date. In regard to the reconstitution, or development, of the Committee of Defence, all that the Secretary of State tells us is that when Government has done what is needed we shall have in it a body which will do all it is desired it should, but the right honourable gentleman had to confess that the perfection of the Committee cannot be achieved except by a long process which will not be concluded in a few years, or in ten years.

One reform which Mr. Arnold-Forster regards with pleasure is that in connection with the Army Reserves. When the war broke out in South Africa we had no striking force at all. We were not able to send a single battalion of Infantry from the home establishment without mobilising the whole Army. The Commission drew attention to that fact, and said that if we could have sent out a single brigade to Natal at the outbreak of the war the whole state of affairs would have been altered. This he took as a definite instruction to himself to see that the recommendations of the Committee on that point should be attended to, and that there should be in England, in what might be a crisis of fate, some military force for all the millions expended, which should be able to take the field at the moment British interest or British honour demanded it. At present he recognises our system of reserves to be unsound from a military point of view and uneconomic from a business point of view, and that unless we arrive at some decision to ease the position of the reservist, we shall find in years to come that the evil will become more and more difficult, and that the generosity and forbearance which the employers have so amply shown will not be forthcoming. As to the volunteers, the War Secretary said very little, as a Commission is considering their position. But Mr. Arnold-Forster is disposed to believe that he will succeed in effecting all the reforms he has set himself to, and that he will be able to secure efficiency in all branches of the military service. Towards this achievement he believes he is already in the fair way as the Prime Minister has laid down the policy which simplifies his duty—that the regular army is to be maintained principally as an army for over-sea, inasmuch as successful invasion is one of the perils which England need not fear if the navy is kept in proper order. It is now, therefore, easy to organise the army for the purpose for which it is to be adopted, and the War Secretary must begin to organise the militia and volunteers on a totally different basis and call upon them to accept the heavier burdens of responsibility which will be placed upon them. There must, he said, be great changes, which, while they must be radical, must not be revolutionary. There are traditions in the army which it is good for the army should be preserved, and in carrying out the necessary changes, we are glad to see those traditions are to be disturbed as little as possible.

A BRITISH COTTON GROWING COMPANY.

THE British Cotton Growing Association has given place to a properly organised company founded upon a sound financial basis with the avowed intention of growing cotton within British territory and selling it, whatever may be the price of cotton in other markets, to British buyers. The scheme, therefore, is no longer in the air but has a very practical bearing upon the Lancashire cotton industry, and the workers who have suffered so much during recent months in consequence of the terrible strain imposed upon manufacturers by the crisis in America have reason to expect that in the immediate future an alleviating factor will always exist when prices rule high. The new company has been formed with a capital of £500,000, and it has at its head Sir Alfred Jones, who has from the first been actively associated with the work of the British Empire Cotton Growing Association. The Company intends to make Southern Nigeria and the West Indies the scene of its first operations. The Colonial Office has cordially accepted the scheme and has already granted concessions in Nigeria which will enable the Company to proceed with the undertaking without delay. Twenty thousand acres in Western Africa have already been set aside, and steps will at once be taken to plant it with cotton and to instruct the natives in the methods of cultivation. Samples of cotton received from Western Africa show that there can be very little doubt of the success of the undertaking. There is every reason to believe that in the course of the next few years large shipments of cotton will be made to England and that the Lancashire industry will benefit accordingly. It is noticeable that King Leopold has subscribed £30,000 towards the capital of the Company, and the ready manner in which money has been forthcoming makes it very possible that before long other companies will spring up and that within the next few years the Americans will be far from monopolising the world's cotton market. The more sanguine of those interested in the new company already talk about selling cotton to America, but it is to be hoped that the main and primary object of the undertaking will be kept well to the fore and that Lancashire will be afforded all the benefit possible that may arise out of the venture. Side by side with this scheme a big effort is being made to promote the cotton growing industry in India. A contemporary recently published details of the attempt which is to be made in Burmah, Assam, Bengal, and the Central Provinces to place the industry upon a footing and in a position to do more than cater for its own manufacturing requirements. The British Cotton Growing Association have taken keen interest in this venture, and specially in the experiments which have been made in the Central Provinces. The scheme has been carefully formulated, and the suggestions which have been made will doubtless result in success. It is to be hoped that the venture will not be allowed to drop, but that it will be carried through with the same enthusiasm and energy that has been associated with the formation of the company, we have alluded to, at home.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

ALTHOUGH we deprecate the attempt which has been made elsewhere to set race against race in connection with the Justices' Municipal election, we cannot deny that the European community neglects its opportunities and is, as a consequence, inadequately represented in the Corporation. But if the European justices really wish to secure representatives of their own kith and kin they will not vote for twelve, as has been suggested, but three—Messrs. Collie, MacDonald and McBain. To vote for any other would be to throw away the opportunity which now presents itself of securing better representation. There are good men in the list of names suggested to the European justices as worthy of support, but there are also good men elsewhere among the candidates. Let each justice select his own list of men he will support, for there is not a solitary justice who cannot pick out sixteen good men and true among the large number of candidates before him. But let them remember this, in voting, that very few native justices will give a vote to a European candidate, and that to distribute their strength over so wide an area as is suggested to the European justices will defeat their own ends.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Government of India have been pleased to decide that, in the case of sugar shipped to India from the ports of Samarang and Sourabaya, the declarations of origin may be accepted when attested either by the British Vice-Consul or by the Resident.

THE Select Committee on the Indian Universities Bill hope to present their report to the Viceroy's Legislative Council next Friday. This should permit of the Bill coming up for disposal a month later.

MR. C. S. BAYLEY, on return from leave next month, will resume his appointment as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Major Daly then proceeding on furlough.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd January 1904 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 141,828 maunds and Rs. 24,127 in the earnings.

THE approaching nomination is announced of the Archduke Otto, heir-presumptive to the Crown of Austria-Hungary, to command the Army of Prague in place of Fabini, the present Commander.

A FINE and flawless blue sapphire has been found in one of the gem pits belonging to Mr. A. F. Molamure, in the Ratnapura District of Ceylon. The stone weighs 153 carats and is considered the largest sapphire ever found in the district. Its colour is also said to be very good.

AN important scheme—and novel for India—is that of supplying the hill station of Mussoorie with water by electric traction. The project is under consideration, and the Municipality is forming a fund to finance the scheme when it is more advanced than at present.

WITH regard to the recent inquiry in our columns, says the "Pioneer," as to the eligibility of pure Europeans born in India for the new mining and other scholarships, they will come under the statutory definition of Native of India, if they can show that their domicile is in this country.

A PETITION is now being extensively signed throughout the kingdom in support of the Bill for the adoption of the metric weights and measures which will be introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Belhaven, and will be seconded by Lord Kelvin.

THE New York correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs that Mr. Whitaker Wright's American Counsel, Mr. Untermeyer, says that the accused never dreamed of a conviction, since the conditions showed that there was no guilty intent. The case, he adds, illustrates the distinction between the laws of other civilised countries and those of the United States. If the same standard of responsibility were enforced here there would be greater safety for investors but some prominent people in the community would feel uncomfortable. While it is true that the incident has sent a shudder through Wall Street, there is another body of opinion which differentiates between good and bad company promotion in both England and the United States, and which no more regards the Globe case as typical than that the shipbuilding scandal is typical. Mr. Untermeyer speaks feelingly, as he is counsel for the losers by the shipbuilding collapse.

THE latest report from the Russian Vice-Consul at Chemulpo, just published, writes the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard," bears strong evidence to the very keen character of the commercial competition between the Russians and Germans on the one hand, and the Americans on the other, in Korea. For example, in the petroleum industry, the Russo-German firms some six months ago boasted that they had captured the greater portion of the Korean Peninsula for the Caucasian product. The latter was sold at 3 yen 20 sen per pood of 36 lb. English. Then the Americans stepped in, with the usual blatant fanfare of advertisements, and sold what they aver to be a superior petroleum at 2 yen 60 sen per pood, and they are professedly prepared to make a further proportionate reduction should the Russo-German rate be lowered. It is the same with regard to other chief foreign imports into Korea. The Americans are making a most determined bid for commercial preponderance, and there can be no doubt whatever that, with the establishment of the "open door" in Manchuria, and the appointment of American Consuls to Mukden, Antung, and Tatungka, the Russians and Germans will be opposed in that province by the same keen competition, plus that of the Japanese, who will also have] their Consuls in the three centres just named.

SUPREMI APOSTOLATUS.

THE POPE'S FIRST ENCYCLICAL.

Pope Pius X. has issued his first Encyclical Letter to all the Ordinaries "in peace and communion with the Apostolic See." It is a document which must command the interest and attention of Christendom. A new era is dowming at the Vatican. Everything points to the supersession of the old Roman diplomatic tradition, at once the evil heritage of the Temporal Power and the instrument of its hoped-for restoration, by the sole aim of establishing an effective spiritual authority over the Catholic world. Pius X., alike by training and by native impulse, is as far removed as possible from his predecessor in the Papal Chair. As a simple parish priest and Diocesan Bishop he has never had anything to do with diplomacy. Himself a son of the people, he has always cared—and cared first of all—for the restoration of the Church's spiritual authority over the lapsed or indifferent masses. All that he has done since his election to the Apostolic See witnesses to his determination to pursue the ideals which inspired his past. His Sunday afternoons are spent in preaching the simplest of Evangelical sermons to the common people of Rome. In the open air, in the gardens of the Vatican, the inhabitants of the fourteen "regions" of Rome, beginning with his own Borgo and Trasteevere, will assemble Sunday by Sunday to hear from the lips of their Chief Pastor the words of eternal life.

Then, too, writes a reviewer in the "Daily News," as Bishop of Rome, he is calling together his clergy to guide and inspire them in the discharge of their spiritual functions. It is persistently rumoured that the "Captivity" will soon come to an end; that the new Pope will, before long be seen driving in the streets of Rome. To all but the most irreconcilable of the Blacks these are findications of a temper and a policy which will bring relief and hope. But perhaps the most important note of change is to be found in the appointment of Mgr. Merry del Val, half-Spaniard, half Englishman as Papal Secretary and Prefect of the Sacred Palaces. This appointment may be in itself a revolution. It is long since a virtual monopoly of the power of the Vatican has been entrusted to non-Roman hands. The old families of Rome are no longer to wrest the authority of a great spiritual and international society to the purposes of a fantastic and futile political dream.

THE POPE'S EVANGELICALISM.

It is the knowledge that such tendencies exist that will give point to the first Encyclical Letter of Pius X. It is notably free from the language of enigmatical diplomacy. There remains, indeed, in a veiled allusion to the Temporal Power, just enough of this element to preserve its character as a Papal document. But otherwise it is a simple, sincere, straightforward plea for the spiritual effectiveness of the Church, and for that only. The watchword of the Church under the new Pope is to be the renewing of all things in Christ—instaurare omnia in Christo. No one, I think, can read this document without feeling the ardour of evangelical purpose which glows through its every sentence. Yet it is just here that opinion is likely to be most keenly divided on the value of the methods suggested for the attainment of this end. The first thing that strikes one in this Letter—informed as it is by a high spiritual purpose—is the hopelessness of its conception of a sharp division between the Church and the world, of a Church which is "the party of God" and a world which is the party of the Devil. A sacrilegious war, says the Pope, "is now almost everywhere being stirred up and fomented against God." If it is so, may it not be in a great degree the Church's fault, and exactly not the fault of her slackness, but of her heady and unintelligent zeal? Men are not fighting against God, but against a false—because morally inadequate—idea of God, an idea for which all the Christian Churches, in proportion to their ignorant zeal, are directly responsible.

When the Church, in the persons of the orthodox and traditional exponents of her faith, teaches that Divine inspiration is confined to those who can accept that exposition, she is engaged, however unconsciously, in fomenting and aggravating that sacrilegious war which she deplores. Her faith indeed, implicitly refers every manifestation of human sincerity and goodwill—whether in thought or in action—to that inspiration. But it does not do so explicitly. The actual exposition of it claims for the adherents of that exposition a monopoly of Divine care and Divine inspiration. The contention is so monstrous, so averse from all the evidence of moral facts, that it is little wonder if such a view has led to a progressive alienation from Christianity of those who face the facts of life, and hope to wrest from them something of their ultimate meaning. If sincerity and goodwill are not the vehicle and the witness of Divine inspiration, then human experience is without any clue to the character of God's action in the world. It is in proportion as men come to believe that these are infallible signs of the redemptive activity of God in human life that they will return to a vital belief in God. So long as sincerity and goodwill are made coincident with a submissive acceptance of one fixed interpretation of certain formulas of the past, the world of thinking or even thoughtful men will most certainly not believe in a God whose character and action are limited by that interpretation.

If Christianity is to succeed in the future, if it is to renew all things in Christ, it will be because it is ready to make a convinced and determined protest against this rigid and faithless dichotomy between the Church and the world. For the plain practical man the most effective comment upon the hopelessness of the attitude of the new Encyclical (which is also very much the attitude of orthodox Christianity everywhere) is the fact that it is exactly in a century illustrated by a great revival of zeal and a heightened earnestness and purity of life among the clergy of every country of Europe that the Church has practically lost her hold, not only upon the thoughtful few, but upon the indifferent many. It is not life alone that tells. It is life in correspondence with truth. And it is because the Church has ignored and denied the truth which God is uttering to this generation through the sincerity of its thought and the goodwill of its most unselfish effort, and has set herself instead to safeguard the truth which He uttered to a past generation and which has become almost negligible for this, that she is suspected and, where not ignored, opposed.

THE CHURCH AND SCIENCE.

In view of the Pope's pathetic devotion to this ancient sophistry of a perfectly holy and faithful Church and a wholly evil and apostate world, it does not surprise us to read the following passage :—"Rest assured, venerable brethren, that we on our side will use the greatest diligence to prevent the members of the clergy from being drawn to the snares of a certain new and fallacious science, which savoureth not of Christ, but with masked and cunning arguments strives to open the door to the errors of rationalism and semi-rationalism." Does this mean that the young and brilliant scholars who in France, Italy, England, and America are doing something—and alone are doing something to recommend the Catholic faith to modern minds, devout souls all of them, and souls whose devotion has been, and will continue to be, nurtured by the wise and tender spirituality of the Roman Church, are to be crushed and broken because intellectually they cannot see eye to eye with the representatives of a past theology, with those who would stereotype the human elements of a religious tradition? If it does, the doom of Christianity as represented by the Roman Church is sealed, and in that doom a large part of Christianity outside the Roman world would be involved. Those of us who have an invincible faith in the Divine mission of Christianity must refuse to believe that such a result is possible, and we must therefore refuse to believe that the first Encyclical of Pius X. will have any more meaning for the Roman Catholic of fifty years hence than the Syllabus of Pius IX. has for the vast majority of Roman Catholics to-day.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DISASTER.

THREE WARSHIPS BLOWN UP.

RENEWED NAVAL FIGHTING.

RUSSIANS AGAIN DEFEATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Reuter wires from Tientsin that the incident at the Shanhaikwan forts has been amicably settled and the French troops from Tongking have not arrived.

An official despatch from Port Arthur states that 19,000 Japanese landed at Chemulpho after the naval engagement there.

Wireless communication has been established between Chemulpho and Chefu.

Admiral Alexeieff admits that attempts have been made to wreck the Manchurian Railway, including the bridge at Sangari. He says that these attempts were noticed in time and the line is now closely guarded.

Reuter wires from Seoul that the Japanese fleet at Chemulpho consisted of five cruisers and six torpedoes, and that prior to their arrival at Chemulpho they captured a volunteer fleet cruiser and two steamers.

The "Standard" in a despatch from Tientsin says that the naval fighting was resumed at Port Arthur on the 10th and 11th instant, and that the Russians were worsted and retired into the harbour.

Several ships were sunk and damaged and one Japanese ship lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

An "Englishman" special telegram, dated London, the 15th instant, states:—

Further fighting took place at Port Arthur on Thursday.

Two Japanese warships opened fire on the Russian squadron, which moved out.

The Japanese retired fighting and lost one ship.

The Japanese fleet being reinforced, a general action took place.

The Russians retreated to the harbour.

[A telegram was received from Yokohama by a Calcutta firm on Saturday to the effect that though trade was necessarily much impaired, it would be safe for merchant vessels to sail for Japan, as practically the Russian fleet in the Far Eastern waters had been put hors de combat.]

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, the 13th instant, states:—It is officially announced that three Russian warships of the Vladivostock squadron have been blown up while attempting the passage of the Tsugara Straits.

[The Straits of Tsugaru separate the Island of Yezo from the northern portion of the main island. Towards the northern end of the Straits lies Hakodati, and the squadron which has met with disaster is evidently that which was reported to have laid Hakodati in ruins. No real confirmation of the bombardment has been received, but the fate of three of the Russian ships from Vladivostock is certain. The Vladivostock squadron consisted of the Rossia, the Rurik, the Gromoboi and the Bogatyr.]

A telegram received in Calcutta states that the "Times" Wei-hai-wei correspondent telegraphs that the fire from the Port Arthur forts forced the Japanese to retire.

RUSSIANS FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMERS.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

A telegram from Singapore, dated February 15th, states:—

A Russian warship at Port Arthur fired upon the British steamships Fuping and Providence, damaging the former.

The outrage has been reported to Sir E. Satow.

The Japanese have sunk two Russian torpedo boats off Aomori.

AMERICA'S PROPOSAL.

THE POWERS AGREE.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 15.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—The Powers have practically all agreed to America's proposal to localise the war, and the neutrality of China has been guaranteed.

It is probable that the Japanese will attempt to seize Newchwang.

Terrible floods have occurred there.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

An official Japanese Note has been published in Paris which says that Japan advised China to remain neutral with a view to reducing the evils of the war to a minimum, although well aware of the advantages Japan would derive if allied with China.

Japan also urged China to take effectual measures to protect strategic points and prevent the belligerents violating Chinese neutrality, making Chinese ports the bases of operations or using them as a refuge.

Reuter wiring from Tientsin says that ten thousand Chinese are leaving Paotingfu for Shanhaikwan to prevent the violation of China's neutrality by the belligerents.

According to a Nagasaki telegram received via New York, the Russian losses at Chemulpo were 40 officers and men killed and 464 wounded.

France has accepted Secretary Hay's Note regarding China's neutrality.

Great Britain has agreed to the principle, and it is expected that Russia will also concur.

WHY THE JAPANESE ARE HARDY.

That the Japanese are exceedingly hardy and as a rule enjoy excellent health has often been stated. Some facts disclosed in a little book, "Japanese Physical Training," by H Irving Hancock (Putnam), may account for this. "Good nature" is essential to sound health, and on this subject Mr. Hancock says:—

"The Japanese are noted for possessing the sweetest dispositions to be found anywhere in the world. Politeness and good-nature seem inborn with the Japanese baby As time goes on and the child reaches adult age kindly disposition appears to have increased in geometrical ratio. When a Caucasian applies for physical training under a Japanese teacher he is required to furnish satisfactory proof as to the evenness of his disposition. Even after he has been admitted to the school, if the white man shows too great a tendency to sudden anger he is politely requested to seek instruction elsewhere." Anger is a poisonous irritant of the heart and upsets the nerves. An examination of the Japanese vital statistics will show that heart disease and nervous prostration are almost unknown as causes of death. The Japanese are very fond of water, both outwardly and inwardly. At a very early date the samurai discovered the value of drinking a very considerable quantity of cool pure water in every twenty-four hours. Japan, fortunately, is thickly studded with springs in which the water is as pure as Nature can supply directly from the earth. At bathing the Japanese are the greatest adepts in the world:—"The commonest Japanese labourer—the one who has to spend the greater part of his working hours in hard manual labour—is in the habit of cleansing his body twice daily. If he does not, and the fact becomes known, he is looked upon by his associates as being something of a pariah. During the warmer portion of the year the more leisurely classes of the Mikado's people take three baths a day." The Japanese attribute their remarkable comparative immunity from rheumatism to the fact that they use water very freely. Another subject on which the Japanese feel strongly is the necessity for plenty of fresh air. Any subject of the Mikado, Mr. Hancock states, would smile at the notion that fresh air in any form could be harmful: "The Japanese eat fresh air with even more gusto than they do food. The samurai of old rose in the morning to pass out into the outer air there to take a number of deep breaths. The time of the morning chosen was just as the sun was coming up. At this hour the air is purest. . . . In the coldest nights of winter air circulates through the native house without interference. If the sleeper feels chilled he adds more bed clothing. But the passage of fresh air through the entire house is never prevented." When a Japanese suffers from insomnia he gets up and goes out into the open night air, and if there is a hill near he climbs to the top of it. But insomnia is very rare in the Mikado's kingdom.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Concessions to French Colonials.

NEW TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Franco-Siamese Treaty has been signed in Paris, according to which France receives the concessions demanded by the French Colonial Deputies and remains at Chantaban until the new frontier is delimited. In addition to the advantages of 1902, the Treaty assures France economic and political influence over the Siamese in the Laos provinces adjoining the great Lake.

France is to occupy a number of points on the right bank of the Mekong, rendering the 25 kilometre zone useless.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

The Inspector-Generalship Refused by Lord Roberts.

It is understood that Lord Roberts was offered the Inspector-Generalship, but refused it. Nevertheless at Mr. Balfour's request he will continue as a Member of the Defence Committee and draw the Commander-in-Chief's salary for the unexpired period of the appointment.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Warner's team at lunch time to-day had made 386 runs for 8 wickets.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. to-day.

THE SALT COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

The Salt Commission leave Calcutta to-day for Eastern Bengal.

THE CALCUTTA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The Victoria Memorial Exhibition will be opened in Calcutta about the 4th March.

The question of marble for the memorial is still under discussion, but the decision will most probably be come to this month. There will then be nothing to interfere with pushing on with the building, which may be expected to be completed in seven or eight years.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener leaves Calcutta at five o'clock this evening, probably returning at the end of the month.

THE Travancore Government have passed an important order admitting Ezavas and other low-castes to all English schools in the State, notwithstanding the rigid conservatism and great opposition of the higher classes. His Highness' Government deserve the highest commendation for the progressive step thus taken.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce through their Committee have once more addressed the Government of India Concerning the long discussed question of registration of partnership in India. They trace the history of the matter, which has been a subject of representations ever since 1867, and point out the inconvenience and loss caused by the absence of legislation rendering registration of partnerships compulsory where the Indian traders are concerned. They consider the changes which are being introduced in the Revised Civil Procedure Code in this connection, though useful, to be insufficient, and they forward a draft of a measure which they recommend be passed in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. This measure is to apply in the first place only to towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Delhi, Cawnpore, Amritsar and Rangoon. It makes registration compulsory in the case of all smaller private partnerships, and provides that a register shall be kept up and copies of it be sold for information of the public. Unregistered firms are to be deprived of the privilege of suing or instituting proceedings in any court.

THE MISSING MAIL BAG.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

POONA, FEBRUARY 15

Further information has been received regarding the missing postal bag. It is stated that Mr. Gardiner, the Poona Postmaster, received an annonymous post-card about the bag and he immediately handed it over to Mr. Guider, the District Superintendent of Police. At the same time Mr. Moore, the Inspector, received a visit from a man who gave him information and also told him the spot where the bag was placed. On learning this he went to the Loni Thana and arrested a man named Mattoba Timbajee, who made a statement and produced Rs. 18 in cash, and showed two bullocks worth Rs. 30 and some grain valued at Rs. 2-8-0, which he stated was the proceeds of the money abstracted from the bag. The missing Rs. 58 was the share of the man who helped him. He further said that he was driving to the Reay Market in the city to sell some stuff and found the bag on the road not far from the railway station. He picked it up and after some trouble put it in the cart and went to the market. In the afternoon, on returning, he went down the road by the Poona Boat Club near the bund, where the bag was searched with the aid of another man, who gave information to the police After abstracting the money he weighted the bag with three large stones and dropped it in the river. When the man was brought to Poona he showed the spot where the bag had been dropped. It took four divers to go down and drag the heavy bag out. The accused was placed before the City Magistrate and charged under clause 68 of the Indian Post Office Act and Section 679 of the Indian Penal Code. After hearing formal evidence the Magistrate granted a remand for eight days.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Assaye, Captain E. R. Dowell, will sail to-day for Southampton, with H. Company, R. H. A., 42nd and 43rd Company R. G. A.; 31st, 35th, and 55th Batteries, R. F. A.; and details consisting of 69 officers, 20 ladies, 11 children, 269 men, (invalids) 11 women and 24 children; 1,008 men (in health), 45 women, and 84 children. In all 1,277 non-commissioned officers and men, 56 women, and 108 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs W T Johnston, R A M C	Capt H P Osborne, Middlesex Regt
Lieut-Col and Mrs H L E White, R A M C	Vety-Capt and Mrs D Bolton, A V D
Lieut-Col and Mrs R R H Moore, R A M C	Lieut and Rdg-Mr and Mrs W T Rose, 4th Hussars
Major and Mrs P T Chute, R Munsters	Lieut and Mrs B J Hasham, R E
Major W W T Duham, R A	Lieut J L Dogherty, 48th Pioneers
Major and Mrs A Watson, R A M C	Lieut and Mrs G O Easter, M W Dept
Major P E Dixon, R E	Lieut R L Baker, R H A
Major and Mrs A F Longfield and child, R F A	Lieut J D Scale, 87th Punjabis
Major V H W Davoren, R A M C	2nd-Lt F H H Philpot, Rifle Bridgade
Major J J Macmahon, R G A,	
Major and Mrs C J Fisher R G A	2nd-Lt H J Humphreys, R G A
Major F W Heath, R F A	2nd-Lt B S Ward, R F A
Major J A Dealy, R E	2nd-Lt J H Patterson, Essex Regt
Major H R Cook, R G A	
Major and Mrs E R B S Stokes Roberts and two daughters R E	2nd-Lt C S Lindsay, Northampton Regt
Major and Mrs A J H Swiney and two children, R E	2nd-Lt C D Knight, 6th D Guards
Major J E Brogden, R A M C	2nd-Lt A Forbes, 128th Pioneers
Major and Mrs F G Twining, R E	2nd-Lt S Gubbins, R Fusiliers
Major G N Cartwright, R H A	2nd-Lt A E Harene, 2nd Shropshire L I
Major and Mrs T E W Biddgood, R G A	2nd-Lt G F T E Keith, King's Own
Capt A H D Roach, R E	Lieut L H A Batchelor, I A
Capt P Foster R G A	Lieut A F Thomson, R A
Capt and Mrs S G Rivett-Carnac and daughter, R E	Lieut A M Duttie, R A
Capt R E N North, East Surrey Regt	Lieut R A Anstbruther, R A
Capt J B Mackintosh, R G A	Lieut R E Horman, R G A
Capt G F Scott, R E	Lieut W F Parsons, R M A
Capt and Mrs C W Wilkinson, R E	Lieut A C Littledale, R H A
Capt J Hay, R F A	Lieut G L Knowles, R G A
Capt J G H Hamilton, Black Watch	Lieut A R Macallan, Scottish Rifles
Capt Hon P G Best, R H A	Lieut C D W Uniacke, R F A
Capt H Bartholomew, R F A	Lieut and Mrs J J McDonagh R F A
Capt J M C D McCarthy, R A M C	Lieut G C Wheeler, I A
Capt A W N Bowen, R A M C	Lieut R A Lloyd, I M S
Capt A H O Young, R A M C	Lieut H Hilleour, R G A
Capt D G Blois, R A	Lieut F C L Grieve, R F A
	Lieut and Mrs Jone, R ya Navy
	Wife of Capt Fenner, I A
	Widow of Col Mein, I A

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander N. F. J. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Karachi with 76 Company, R. G. A., and details consisting of 8 officers, 2 ladies, and 1 child, 259 non-commissioned officers and men, 11 women 17 children, 15 followers, 2 women and 4 children and 4 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major and Mrs. J. J. Donnet and son, R. A. M. C.; Lieutenant H. G. Allen and Lieutenant W. Luggate, A. V. Department; Lieutenant D. A. Sandford and Second-Lieutenant W. Maclean, R. G. A.; Captain R. G. Knocker, R. Fusiliers; Second-Lieutenant P. R. Jones, West Yorks; Second-Lieutenant W. G. Warlow, Welsh Regiment; and Mrs. Rowlandson, 124 Baluch Infantry.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Arbuthnot, 28th Light Cavalry, has been selected to proceed to Persia to purchase mules.

Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, Royal Fusiliers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh, vice Reid granted leave.

Captain Senior, 20th Punjabis, and Lieutenant Howell, Corps of Guides, officiate as Staff Captains in the Intelligence Department at Simla.

Lord Kitchner is expected to arrive in Poona after his inspection at Hyderabad (Deccan) on Friday evening next.

The Inspector-General of Artillery in India, on inspection tour, will arrive in Bombay to-day, leaving for Mhow on Monday, the 22nd inst. The Companies, Royal Garrison Artillery at Colaba, will be placed at his disposal for inspection purposes. A salute of 11 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 10-30 a.m. to-day to announce his arrival.

It is notified for information that the R.I.M.S. "Clive" from South Africa is expected to arrive here on Thursday next.

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races Double Events. Call and see the Prices offered by CHARLES HARDING, 28 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

A BOOKMAKER'S DAY.

THE tables were turned on the public at the race meeting at Mahaluxmi yesterday. It was a bookmaker's meeting, though probably a good many punters managed to clear themselves on the several favourites which did justify the support accorded them. Amongst the large company which assembled on the course were their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington and a party of ladies and gentlemen from Government House. In the first race of the day Gentle Lady was again quoted as a "dead cert." She was led out to the post and won notwithstanding her big impost after a hard tussle with Triumph. Matters thus opened auspiciously for the public. There was an upset in the next race, however; Oriental, who was a hot favourite, was left lengths behind at the post and came in a miserable last. A capital race between Rose and Ptarmijan ended in favour of the former horse, who carried a fair amount of money at odds of three to one and higher. Misty deprived Ayrdale, another odds on favourite of a win, but the public's turn came again in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse. Mameluke was again installed favourite and won very nicely, Bay Middleton, who was supposed to be the only horse likely to give him trouble, being nowhere. Harpist was the upset in the Flying Plate, Kingston being beaten after an indifferent sort of run by a length. In the last race of the day Russley Rose showed her true form by winning against a field which had been deprived of Mr. Scott's entries. Jolly Roger waited too long, and the majority of punters were thus again disappointed. The following were the details:—

The Stud Plate.—Rs. 1,5301 out of which second recieves Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Country-bred Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr J D Scott's b c b m Gentle Lady 12st 7lbs Ames 1
Messrs G K and D D's b c b g Triumph 6st 3lbs. Kamad 2
Messrs Ali Mahomed and Jaffer Mistry's b c b g Upstart 9st 4lbs Oomerkhan 3
Mr J B's b c b m Miss Ascot 6st 0lbs, Bennett ... 0

Betting:—Gentle Lady 6 to 4 on; Upstart evens; Triumph 8 to 1; Miss Ascot 15 to 1.

The Race.—Gentle Lady was led out to the starting gate; Miss Ascot jumped off with Triumph and Gentle Lady running together second; Gentle Lady drew away from Triumph at the bund and led up the straight. Triumph came again and challenged on the post, but Gentle Lady held her own and won by a neck; half a length between second and third.—Time 1min. 5 3-5 secs.

The Asian Stakes.—Rs. 1 500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R R's b a h Rose 9st, Ames 1
Lt Col J Desaraj Urs, g a h Ptarmigan 7st 9lbs., Melson 2
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal 7st 4lbs, Native 3
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 8st 8lbs, Robinson. 0
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob 8st 0lbs, Oomerkhan 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon, late The Robber 8st 2lbs Richardson 0
Mr Cross' ch a Palefaco 8st 2lbs, Robertson 0
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 8lbs Heeroo 0
Mr Percy Fische's ch a h Governor 7st 12lb, A Hoyt 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 7st 8lbs, Elliott 0
Ms Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King 6st 12lbs Kamad 0

Betting: Oriental 6 to 4 on; Rose 3 to 1; Shaiboob and Dispute 5 to 1; the rest tens and longer odds.

The Race.—Grey Fox and Oriental were hopelessly left at the post, Sirjamal and Ptarmigan led off until the half mile, when Rose came up on the outside and led up the straight, winning by a neck from Ptarmigan; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 22 3-5secs.

The Colaba Plate.—Rs. 30,000, out of which second receives Rs. 600 and the third, Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 3 000 or over since 31st March, 1901. Distance—1 mile 3 furlongs.

Captain Wilson's br e h b Misty 6st 3lbs Kamad 1
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale 9st 7lbs Robinson 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo 8st 2lbs, Williams 3
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus g Spark 8st 11bs Heeroo 0
Mr J B's b aus h Venedia 7st 10lbs Hoyt 0
Mr T L Roberts' br aus g Dumbell 7st 3lbs Bennett 0
Major Vans-Agnew's b aus g Corrie Roy 7st 11b Richardson 0

Betting: Ayrdale 6 to 4 on; Misty, Gunllo and Venedia 5 to 1; Spark 6 to 1; Dumbell and Corrie Roy 12 to 1.

The Race.—Dumbell led off, but at the three furlong post gave way to Misty. Misty and Ayrdale then forged ahead, the former horse winning after a good race by half a length; ten lengths between second and third. Time 2mins 21 4-5secs.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 furlongs

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mameluke 9st 12lbs. Heeroo 1
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Adonis 6st 12lbs A Hoyt 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 7st 10lbs Kamal ... 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Hyderi 8st 11lbs Ramshaw 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 8st 11bs Williams 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught 8st 0lbs Noormahomed 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant 7st 12lbs Oomerkhan 0
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag 11 7st 0lb Elliott 0
Mr R R S's ch a c Seadull 6st 3lbs Bennett 0
Mr George's g a h Alexis 6st 0lbs Luhan 0

Betting: Mameluke 5 to 4 against; Bay Middleton 2 to 1; Hyderi 5 to 1; Connaught, Gallant, Achilles and Adonis 10 to 1; Turkish Flag, Seagal and Alexis 20 to 1.

The Race.—A good start Achilles and Connaught eventually took the lead, but Mameluke closed up as the bend and won easily by a length; three lengths between second and third. Time 2 mins. 7 1-5secs.

The Flying Plate.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus aus g Harpist 8st 11bs Oomerkhan 1
Mr J Gove's b aus g Kingston 8st 6lbs, Ames ... 2
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beausman 8st 3lbs Robinson 3
H H ther Ko Sahib of Patiala's ch aus h Vigorous 9st 6lbs, Southall 0
Mr R R S's ch aus g Wedlock 7st 6lbs, A Hoyt 0
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Roscommon 6st 13lbs Melson 0
Mr W E Taylor's br aus g Bell Brand 6st 8lbs, Kamal 0
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory 6st 6lbs Richardson 0

Betting: Kingston 3 to 2; Beadsman 2 to 1; Harpist, Vigorous, Wedlock, Roscommon and Bell Brand 24 to 1; Victory 15 to 1.

The Race.—Beadsman led out, attended by Kingston, but in the straight they were both beaten by Harpist, who came with a rush at the end and won by a length; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 2 3-5secs.

The Stewards' Purse.—Rs. 2,000 out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Ponies 14 2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 8st 5lbs COomerkhan 1
Captain F C Stratton's ch e g Jolly Roger 8st 0lb Ames 2
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs b aus g Minimus 8st 7lbs, Penton 3
Mr Pawson's ch e g Idlenesses 8st 0lbs, Southall 0
Mr D Norton's ig aus Beatman II 8st 4lbs, Robinson 0
Mr Kelso's bl aus g Chieftain 8st 3lbs, Hearoo .. 0
Messrs M Goculdass and Nanjee's b aus m Picture 7st 11lbs Elliott 0
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback 7st 6lbs A Noyt 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Olga 6st 12lbs Richardson 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Jolly Roger; 5 to 2 Russly Rose; 6 to 1 Minimus and Idleness; tens the rest.

The Race.—Beatman led out, but at the bend Russley Rose took the lead and was not headed. Minimus closed up near home, but Jolly Roger came with a rush and beat him for second place. Won by a length.

COLONEL DARING, Military Secretary to Lord Curzon, is paying a flying visit to Simla and Meerut during Lord Curzon's absence from Calcutta.

WE regret to record the death of Risaldar-Major Debi Dayal Singh, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.

VOLUNTEER MANŒUVRES AT ANDHERI.

Yesterday morning the local Volunteer Corps sent out a contingent to engage in mimic warfare in the neighbourhood of Andheri. The idea was that a hostile force was advancing on Bombay from Bassein and two companies of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps were hurriedly sent out to hold back that force pending the arrival of reinforcements. Unfortunately only thirty-six men turned out, and as they had to be extended over a mile of the country the front shown to the enemy was necessarily weak. The enemy consisted of about thirty men of the Bombay Light Horse. Their first attack was rather exciting, as they galloped rapidly over some open ground towards the centre of the line, dismounted and then came on foot. They were, however, met with such a hot reception that they were ordered to retire, during which movement they were well peppered by volleys from some men holding a small hill on the extreme right. Then followed a lull, which was shortly afterwards broken by fierce firing on the extreme right flank, which owing to the paucity of the men was rather weakly held. Whether or not the enemy succeeded in breaking through is only known to the umpires, Major Cuffe and Major Dunlop. The operations finished at ten o'clock, and both the forces returned to Bombay after really a hard but interesting morning's work. The enemy were under the command of Lieutenant Hugh S. Symons, while the opposing force was commanded by Lieutenant Gray Rigge.

LORD NORTHCOTE IN MELBOURNE.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE had a very cordial reception at St. Kilda on January 21st, when the official landing of the new Governor-General of Australia took place. Lady Northcote had previously arrived at Melbourne by train from Adelaide, and Lord Northcote having transhipped from the P. and O. steamer, arrived at St. Kilda in H. M. S. Arthur, which was preceded by H. M. S. Tauranga and Psyche as heralds. On the arrival of the Arthur, Lady Northcote went on board and Lord and Lady Northcote subsequently landed together. Amongst those in waiting, says the Melbourne "Age" were Mr. Deakin (Federal Prime Minister) and Mrs. Deakin, Sir George Turner (Treasurer) and Lady Turner, Sir William Lyne (Minister of Customs) and Miss Lyne, Sir John Forrest (Minister for Internal Affairs) and Lady Forrest, Sir Philip Fysh (Postmaster-General) and Lady Fysh, Mr. Chapman (Minister for Defence), Senator Playford (Minister without portfolio), Sir John Madden (Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria) and Lady Madden, Major-General Hutton (Commandant of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth), Brigadier-General Gordon (Commander of the State Military Forces), Major Patterson (D. A. Q. M. G.), Captain Balmain (A. D. C. to Lord Northcote), Captain Steward (Official Secretary), General Sir Robert Lowe (from India), Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell (A.-D.-C. to Sir John Madden), Captain Stephan (A.-D.-C. to the Governor-General), Captain Fitzpatrick and Lord Richard Nevill. Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, welcomed his Excellency and a Municipal address from the Mayor and Councillors of St. Kilda was presented. At the "Gateway to the city, Prince" bridge the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Sir Malcolm McEacharn, welcomed Lord and Lady Northcote on behalf of the citizens. His Excellency was subsequently sworn in at Parliament House.

The Prime Minister, when seen the same night by a representative of "The Age," said that his Excellency the Governor-General had asked him to communicate the following message to the people of Australia:—

"The Governor-General and Lady Northcote wish to express their sincere pleasure at the great warmth and cordiality displayed in the reception accorded to them to-day, at the time of their landing; during their passage through the streets, and also at Parliament House, which they take as an act of great kindness on the part of the people of Australia."

Captain the Hon C. B. F. Greville, A.-D.-C. to Lord Northcote, said Lord and Lady Northcote were delighted with the way in which they had been received by the people of Melbourne. The landing at St. Kilda was an exceedingly picturesque ceremony, and the drive along St. Kilda-road had pleased them extremely. As a city Melbourne had impressed them with its importance, being far larger than they had anticipated.

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN MERCHANT.

THE death took place on Sunday morning, of Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehman at his residence, Khoja Moholla. The deceased was an inhabitant of Dhorajee and came to Bombay in the middle of the last century for the purposes of trade. After struggling for some years the deceased, who had much business tact and capacity, began to trade in iron, kerosine oil, salt and grass, and having a monopoly thereof for some time met with much success and made his fortune thereby. The deceased was well known among European and native merchants owing to his large business. He leaves properties of large value and was the owner of the mill known as the Rehmani Mill along with the well-known firm of Messrs. Nansee Khairaz and Company. He is mourned by two sons, Messrs. Ismael Beg Mahomed and Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, and a grandson, Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman, son of a predeceased son, Abd Rehman Beg Mahomed. The business will be carried on as before by Mr. Ismael Beg Mahomed, the eldest son and partner. In honour of the deceased the Rehmani Mills and its offices were closed yesterday. We are informed that the sons of the deceased intend to devise a valuable property for charitable purposes during the performance of the Jarat ceremony.

JOHN BULL SPEAKS.

THERE'S not a nook of Britain so remote
But rings with echo of the new campaign,
No traveller by railway or by boat
But has remarks to make on Chamberlain.

The man's a hy notiser; but when he
Pledges his word my life shall not be made
More hard, I like not the security,
And much prefer my ports of open trade.

No doctor hopes to make his practice sure
Or keep his paying patients very long,
Who, when he undertakes to work a cure,
Begins to make his diagnosis wrong.

I'm told the symptom of my malady
Is only that I look and live too well,
And that a great disaster threatens me
If I can buy more produce than I sell.

What more alarms me is the foreign plan
Of making better science lead the way,
And that the frugal foreign artisan
Works longer hours than mine for half the pay.

Nor can I see the cure for ills like these,
In putting up new barriers at my gates,
And never making any purchases
But at the most disadvantageous rates.

No! I must till my land, buy what I need
As profitably as my means allow,
Put in manure, select the choicest seed
And trust in Providence to speed the plough.

H. G. K. in the "Pioneer."

THE Government of the Punjab propose as a stopgap to spend about Rs. 74,000 to furnish Simla during the ensuing dry weather with 100,000 gallons of water per diem. That is the first cost is Rs 74,000, but as all this water has to be lifted for at least 1,300 feet by steam-actuated machinery—we must add Rs. 11,160 for capitalised value of fuel alone for pumping say for 100 days only. The Punjab Government fully recognises these measures are only makeshifts, and that they do not solve the question of the future water-supply of Simla. During the ensuing spring months there will be plenty of time to perfect the surveys ordered by the Government of India in connection with the Simla-Sutlej water supply scheme, that has the merit not only of providing ample water but of giving means for the electrification of the town. The surveys already prepared under the orders of the Chief Engineer of the Punjab show that the fall into the Sutlej for the water to be derived from the Nanti Khad can be arranged so as to give a vertical drop of 568 feet. The power thats hould thus be available still exceed 3,500 H.-P.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Fluctuations in Cotton Futures.

PAPER CURRENCY IN THE ARGENTINE.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

THE recent violent fluctuations in futures where 30 or even 60 points require to be settled in cash on the weekly pay-day, have raised some questions as to margins, or at least as to collateral security on cotton transactions. It is of course well known that other great produce exchanges have long ago adopted rules to ensure greater security than is now attained by the methods customary in cotton. Some of them require daily settlements; in other cases a deposit has to be placed in the hands of the Association as margins, and the Association then pays and receives differences until the transaction is closed. If marginal security becomes exhausted more has to be found. If, on the other hand, the transaction is successful the Association pays eventually both the profit and the original margin. The transaction and the proceeds are guaranteed by the Association as long as margins are duly paid and kept good. Hitherto no such additional security has been considered to be necessary, or even desirable, at Liverpool. Fluctuations have seldom been large and defaults have been very rare indeed. But of late, with very large fluctuations in prices which many regard as dangerous, the question is naturally raised, and is being considered. Some suggestions have been made, and on Monday next at a meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Association these matters may be discussed. One proposal is a semi-weekly settlement, but it is unlikely that such a suggestion will be carried. It would undoubtedly cause increased difficulty in conducting business to the very men who now use the future market in the most legitimate way. The importer and the spinner would find such frequent settlements both troublesome and unnecessary. The speculative element would be furnished with a new power of annoyance, of which it would hasten to make use. But there are other suggestions, made unofficially, which would seem to possess merit and afford a certain amount of security without altering the present mode of settlement. One is the deposit of a certain sum with the Association on each transaction, as is done in the coffee and other produce markets.

Another is to deposit the share which each member holds in the Cotton Association with the officers of that Association in trust as a security for all the member's transaction. No doubt in some cases such a security would be much more valuable than in others. In one case it might cover fifty transactions in a week; in another not more than five. Still it would have a steadying effect upon the man who had pledged his share, if only because he had pledged it and could not do his business at all unless he prevented any possible accident respecting it. Such a precaution might have the salutary effect of making all jobbers, dealers, and speculators a shade more cautious, and would make young brokers look after margins with clients more strictly and diligently than they do now. Jobbers and operators would rather lose money than lose the share which is essential to the conduct of their business. It must not be supposed, however that there are not views expressed which are hostile to change. Some Liverpool brokers say that any method which makes business additionally troublesome and harrasing should not be sought but rather avoided. Others thank that the additional security gained by a deposit of money or a deposit of a share would be less effective than is supposed, and more embarrassing than useful. In very many cases, they say, it would be no additional security at all in practice. Others again point out that such an arrangement could scarcely apply to the long list of associate members who have no shares to deposit. And some point to many recent settlements of very big differences as the best vindication of the present system. It will thus be seen that any change is yet only in the initial stage of discussion. But it is well that the situation should be discussed and it does seem highly desirable that in so far as it can be done without interfering unduly with business the cotton contract should be made as good and as secure in all ways as the wit and wisdom of the members of the Liverpool Cotton Association can make it.

The accumulation of gold in the Argentine Conversion Bureau, which has maintained the paper currency at a tolerably steady value (about the scaled-down conversion rate, say a gold premium of 127-127½ per cent. on the original par value), is giving rise to proposals for some modifications of the Conversion Act. The object is the utilisation of the gold as a general reserve in the sense of an ordinary gold reserve held by a note-issuing bank or the American Treasury reserve against the greenbacks. The main question appears to be as to whether the gold must be regarded as specially held against the additional paper currency issued for gold deposits and thus added to the paper circulation, or whether it may be regarded as a reserve against the whole paper issue, so that any excess above what may be considered a safe proportion to guarantee any probable demand for conversion may be utilised for other purposes. Thus the Buenos Ayres "Standard" remarks that the gold now held cannot be considered as a reserve in the sense of declaring the paper issued against it inconvertible, but adds that between an assumption on the part of the Government of liberty to dispose of the gold as it pleases and not touching it at all there is a wide difference. The Buenos Ayres journal would not consider the employment of the gold a violation of the law, provided it was used in a way and only to an extent that would leave it still practically always available for the purpose to which it is bound by law—that is, the redemption of the paper issued against it. Thus were any given proportion invested in securities capable of easy and rapid realisation or left on deposit in the Bank of England there would, in the opinion of the Buenos Ayres journal, be no real violation of the law. This opinion is based on the well-known fact that though banks are bound to meet their notes and repay their deposits on demand, no bank in the world would be able to do so were all its creditors to present themselves simultaneously for payment. Were the banks, indeed, to be in a position to do this it is obvious that they would not be carrying on a banking business in the ordinary sense of the term, as it is the business of a bank to lend out its deposits.

In actual banking a certain percentage, more or less according to the circumstances, is retained as a reserve to meet immediate claims, and it is argued that this principle, fully recognised in the case of ordinary banking, may now be applied to the Argentine position as regards the Conversion Bureau. It is, in fact, being contended that a "practical" Argentine conversion may be maintained on the basis of a given percentage of gold to paper, and, apparently, a proportion of 40 per cent has been suggested. On the other hand, cautious critics point out that a couple of bad-crop seasons might severely try such a reserve, even to the extent of depletion. It must be remembered that Argentina is a debtor country on securities, and that the accumulation of gold in the Conversion Bureau during recent years has undoubtedly been a consequence of a large excess of merchandise exports over imports. There have been large crops and increased foreign demand, the latter partly resulting from the war in South

In view of all the existing circumstances the Argentine gold reserve can scarcely be too strong for some time to come if even the scaled-down parity is to be assured.

The "1400" class of six-coupled four-cylinder bogie compound engines for mixed traffic on the London and North-Western Railway have so far come up to Mr. Whale's expectations that five of this type are now running. Though primarily designed for fast and perishable goods traffic, they will be equally suitable for the fast tourist traffic, in the summer on the Chester and Holyhead section, where so many of the important trains are regularly hauled by the special type of six-coupled engines nicknamed "cauliflowers." The use of six coupled wheels on express locomotives has increased very rapidly the last few years. Mr. Webb early recognised the value of Mr. Ramsbottom's DX goods engines for such work, and twenty years ago the heaviest morning business train running into London Road from Crewe was hauled from Stockport by one of these useful engines. It was as the result of high speed experiments with this type of engine that Mr. Webb built his 5ft. 6in. four-coupled "Precursor" class, since converted to "double-ender" side-tank engines. Mr. Macintosh's six-coupled express engine on the Caledonian railway is probably the most notable engine of the type built in 1903. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, however, have just turned out a new type of tank engine from the designs of Mr. Hoy. It is six-coupled, with leading and trailing wheels of the radial type. The coupled wheels are 5ft. 8in. diameter, and the engine has a very large boiler, with a great heating surface, and weighs in working order 77 1-2 tons. It has carrying capacity for nearly four tons of coal and 2,000 gallons of water. As is usual on the Lancashire and Yokshire tank engines, it is fitted with the Ramsbottom pick-up water apparatus, according to Mr. Aspinall's plan for taking up water when running in either direction. This engine will be of great service for shorter runs with heavy loads, and will no doubt help to keep up the high reputation of the Lancashire and Yorkshire passenger tank engines for efficiency and capacity.

Unusual interest attaches to the next meeting of the Manchester Section of the Society of Dyers and Colourists, which is to be held in the Municipal School of Technology on Friday evening at eight o'clock. A paper on "Titanium compounds and their application" is to be read by Mr. Frank Spence of the Manchester Alum Works, and the exhibit of these compounds prepared by Mr. Spence's firm for the forthcoming St. Louis Exposition will be on view. Titanium is a metal which in its chemical properties stands about midway between silicon and tin, and some eighteen years ago Mr. J. Barnes, an Accrington chemist, suggested that its compounds might be used with advantage as mordants in dyeing. Experiments were made, and at the Royal Jubilee Exhibition held in Manchester in 1887 a number of dyed samples were exhibited which attracted attention not only by the brilliance of their colour but also by its extraordinary fastness to light. Further researches by Mr. Barnes, Professor Knecht, and Mr. Charles Lamb in England and by Dr. Dreher in Germany established the commercial value of titanium compounds, especially for colouring tanned leather in all shades from orange to brown, and some three years ago Dr. Knecht found that the titanous compounds were for certain purposes even more valuable than the titanic—principally as acid-reducing agents. The industry which has resulted from these discoveries is a purely Manchester one. Titanium is obtained at the Manchester Alum Works as a by-product of the manufacture of alum, and both the titanous and titanic compounds are manufactured there, the former by the electrolytic process. Nowhere else in the world are these compounds manufactured on a commercial scale. At Friday's meeting there are also to be two papers by Dr. Knecht, one on "A new nitrate of cellulose" (an account of original research work which has an important bearing on the mercerising of cotton goods) and the other on "A test for copper in textile fabrics."

Millers who buy their wheat in the Manchester grain market have now a very much wider selection of varieties and larger stocks to draw upon than formerly. The United States and Canada are no longer the only sources of supply, as is shown very strikingly by the "Corn Trade News" in its list of steamers on passage, loading, or fixed to load wheat for the port of Manchester. Thus from the River Plate the Arlington is about to sail for Manchester with 17,000 quarters of wheat, to be followed shortly by the Manchester Inventor and the Manchester Miller with 20,000 quarters apiece. From Rosario the Maria Kolb sailed on the 20th instant with 18,500 quarters, and the Terra is now on the berth at the same port loading 18,500 quarters. Shipments from India to Manchester continue to be made on a substantial scale. The Koordistan left Bombay on December 28 with 17,000 quarters of wheat, the Mashona left Karachi on January 5 with 27,000 quarters, the Foreric followed her on the 15th also with 27,000 quarters, and the Crosby Hall sailed from Bombay two days later with 17,000 quarters. Of Russian wheat 17,200 quarters were shipped to Manchester from Odessa on the 9th instant by the steamer Castlegarth, and the steamers Jem, with 14,000 quarters, and Heathmore, with 20,000 quarters, have been fixed to follow from the same port. During the past month a large quantity of grain has gone into consumption from the Manchester stocks, which amounted to 101,256 quarters last Saturday, as compared with 163,187 quarters a month before; but the stock is still some 23,500 quarters larger than it was this time last year. Of the present stock, wheat represents nearly 80,000 quarters, as against 135,000 quarters a month ago and 41,600 quarters a year ago.

GOLF.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

One club competition by handicap medal play.—Only one club to be used.—Twenty-nine players entered for the event and twenty returned cards.

Competitor.	Gross Score	Handicap.	Net Score.	
Capt. Robinson	45	–6	39	tie
W. L. Shaw	48	–9	39	
Osborne Marshall	40	+2	42	
C. J. I. Jones	42	Sc	42	
A. W. Daldy	48	–6	42	
L. Thacker	51	–8	43	
H. S. Jacob	46	–1	45	
Rev. J. Cameron	52	–7	45	
P. Dodds	52	–7	45	
Col. Light	54	–9	45	
Mr. Innes Ker	48	–2	46	
H. St. G. Scott	50	–4	46	
C. Thomson	52	–6	46	
H. B. Wells	55	–9	46	
G. C. Anderson	47	Sc	47	
C. H. Roberts	50	–2	48	
T. C. Bayly	55	–7	48	
J. G. Brow n	57	–9	48	
P. W. Cresswell	53	–3	50	
D. Reves	57	–7	50	

The crew of H. M. S. Rose rendered valuable assistance in combating the fire which broke out in the oil mill of Messrs. Smith at Hull. The streets in the locality became flooded with oil, and the burning liquid presented a remarkable scene. While the service was proceeding at Clowes Chapel, a cry of "fire" was raised, and immediately the congregation was greatly excited. The minister had the presence of mind to give out a hymn, and by this means he prevented what might have been a disastrous panic. At other places of worship, the congregations, seeing the reflection of the flames, left before the end of the service. The damage might be anything between forty and fifty thousand pounds.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Falmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

HYDERABAD COTTON.

The final forecast of the cotton crop of the season 1903-04 in the Nizam's Territory (by the Revenue Secretary to his Highness' Government), reads:—

The finally revised area under cotton is returned at 2,610,752 acres, or 144,223 acres more than the area in the first forecast, the increases occurring in the districts of Lingsugur (101,490 acres), Gulbarga (27,615 acres) Parbhani (9,000 acres), and Raichur (3,725 acres). Out of this increase 18,000 acres are due to rabi sowings in the Lingsugur district and the remainder to jagir areas reported subsequent to the first forecast.

Compared with the area of the previous year (corrected to include jagir area also) the area of 1903-04 (1313 Fasli) represents an increase of 281,622 acres, or 12 per cent. The comparison with the averages of the preceding five and ten years, shown in the accompanying statement, is inaccurate, inasmuch as these figures refer only to the Divani areas, while the figures for 1902-03 and 1903-04 include jagirs.

Of the total area sown, kharif sowings amounted to 1,933,612 acres and rabi to 707,140 acres. The outturn of the current year has been affected by heavy rain especially in the western districts. In the Southern districts where a large portion of the crop is sown late the crop is better. The total works out to an estimate of 277,234 bales as against the revised estimate of actual yield of the previous year amounting to 230,267 bales; that is, against an increase in the gross area of 12 per cent, there has been a decrease of 43 in the estimated outturn.

It was stated in the note that accompanied the final cotton forecast of last year that the outturn was expected to be 330,000 bales, of which 200,000 might be exported. This expectation has however not been realised. The customs returns for 1902-03 (1312 Fasli) work out as under:

Actually exported	241,483 bales
Consumed in local mills	8,931 "
5 per cent. for general local consumption	12,976 "
Total	272,493 "

GERMANY'S NATIVE WAR.

CRUEL TREATMENT CAUSES THE REBELLION.

The difficulties of the position in German South-West Africa are apparently increasing. News has reached Berlin that disturbances have broken out in the territory north of the Herero region, in the districts worked by the Otavi Mining Company. The Ovambo tribes are showing unrest. The Ovambo tribes are 60,000 strong, and, should they join the Hereros the situation will assume a most critical character.

Okahandja has been reached by Lieut Zuelow. He reports that he attacked and defeated the force of blacks besieging Okahandja, and has taken measures which will render that place impregnable for some time to come.

Railway communication in German South-West Africa is continually interrupted by heavy rainfalls Military guards are protecting the line from molestation by rebels as far as Karibib.

Many German newspapers, Conservative and Progressist alike, attribute the rebellion to the cruel treatment of the natives by the German colonists. The natives, in debt for brandy and articles supplied on credit, have no money, and the traders seize their cattle and land, and are thus able to establish themselves as successful farmers at their expense. This process is repeated over and over again, so that the natives' wealth in land and herds is rapidly decreasing. Exasperation at this exploitation led to the rebellion.

The latest advices from German South-West Africa are to the effect that the German position is critical. Windhoek is besieged by 5,000 natives. Part of the railway and the telegraph to Swakopmund is destroyed. Several traders and farmers have been murdered.

The rebels are estimated at 15,000 composed of three tribes. A number of Bushmen are with the rebels, and have been guilty of terrible atrocities.

The limbs of the dead have been chopped off, and prisoners have been said to have been buried alive.

The Germans are collecting the Colonists into concentration camps for self-defence. Prisoners taken are sent on board hulks at Swakopmund.

The German authorities have decided to ask the assistance of the Cape authorities in the transport of troops to the scene.—Central News.

TRIED FOUR TIMES FOR HIS LIFE.

A man named Ernest McDonald has been ordered to stand his trial in New South Wales for the fourth time on a charge of murder. He was arrested as far back as May of last year, and up till the end of December, he had been before three juries who all failed to agree as to whether he was or was not guilty.

McDonald was employed by the Keane family of Money Mooney, four members of which took suddenly ill after partaking of some poisoned curry, and one of them died. The allegation of the prosecution is that arsenic was placed in the curry by McDonald, who had a quarrel with the family a few days previously. McDonald has all along maintained his innocence.

McDonald was tried first at Darlinghurst, and then at Wagga, and both juries having disagreed he was sent to the Circuit Court at Young. Mail reports to hand states that the Young jurymen have also failed to come to a decision. They were locked up overnight, but when morning came they were no nearer agreement, and the judge discharged them.

McDonald was released on bail on the understanding that he will appear at the next Circuit Court at Sydney, where he will undergo his fourth trial for the same charge. The case is creating a great sensation in Australia.

THE NEW AFRIKANDER.

All thinkers are agreed that the ultimate destiny of this continent is magnificent. They differ in opinion in respect of its transitory changes, not its final form. That the Dutch and British elements here will eventually merge into one virile race, strengthened by streams of blood from the most energetic races of other countries, may be confidently predicted; and the Afrikander of the future should be—nay, it is safe to say will be—a grand specimen of the genus man.

The world has seen with admiration, not unmixed with dismay, the marvellous energy evolved by the fusion of races in America. Here, in South Africa, in the years to come, we shall witness the same thing repeated on a vastly larger scale, with the added advantage of the experience of the Americans to guide us, whose errors we hope to avoid while striving to repeat their success.

At the close of their long and devastating war, the Americans awoke to the grand possibilities of their country, and proceeded to develop them with admirable skill and industry. But even the best of virtues have their darker side, and in their feverish haste to achieve material success the Americans denied themselves time for eating: with the result that they became a nation of dyspeptics, a fact which has cost them untold misery and countless dollars. The evil is better understood and more generally avoided by Americans now, and besides their scientific research has provided an antidote in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

That our people for years past have been subject to the same sort of danger, the experience of Mr. A. Donet, of Clarendon Crescent, Richmond Hill, Port Elizabeth, will prove. Writing on the 19th September 1903, to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial) Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup), Mr. Donet says: "Twenty-five years ago, when I was a young man, I had a very serious illness. My liver was sluggish, and I suffered from acute indigestion. For days together I was tormented by excruciating pains all over my body, but more particularly in my stomach, shoulders, and back. Sometimes the symptoms would change, and I would almost faint or fall asleep even when walking outdoors. My legs seemed to give way, and I felt that they were too weak to support me. In this way I suffered for many months. Doctor after doctor attended me, but not one of them seemed to know what was the matter, and it is certain that I derived no benefit from their medicines. At last I began to think that I should never get relief in this world, when my father advised me try Seigel's Syrup. It is a safe and certain remedy for much of the trouble you are suffering from, said he, and if it does you no good I don't think it can possibly make you worse than you are'—I was now desperate, and being anxious to try anything which might do good, I obtained a bottle of the Syrup and began to take it. Its beneficial effects was almost immediately apparent, and after I had taken it for a week I felt considerably better. I continued to take the medicine, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was quite well. Indigestion, giddiness, drowsiness, and pains had all disappeared, and I could find some pleasure in life again. From that day to this I have been a firm believer in the curative power of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and am careful never to be without a supply of it in my house; for not only is it a sure cure for indigestion, but as a regulator of the system and purifier of the blood it has no equal."

After war, depression; after depression, revival and progress. The outlook for our country is good—worthy of the great race now being evolved.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON LOCAL PATRIOTISM.

LOCAL GRANTS BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR UNIVERSITIES.

Presiding at the Court of Governors at Birmingham University on January 23, Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the University, had a great reception from the students who lined the passages and cheered him enthusiastically. They were not, however admitted to the deliberations.

Sir Oliver Lodge addressing the Governors, said an influential deputation promoted by the president of the British Association, would shortly wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to plead that much larger grants be given to English Universities.

Mr. Chamberlain said their fiscal policy should be like every fiscal policy—progressive. He would be sorry to see any system of grants made to interfere with the private donations of individuals. They gained a great deal by the local patriotism which such giving evoked, and they did not want the Government to do everything for them. While they had been treated generously by the city of Birmingham, they had not been so well treated by the surrounding governing bodies. They had students from Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire. From the latter two counties they had received £500 per annum—a small enough sum; but from the Warwickshire County Council they had received nothing.

He strongly invited all friends of higher education on the County Council of Warwickshire to give the bequest which they would make to them, full consideration; then all the local Councils, such as Dudley, West Bromwich, Walsall, and Wolverhampton, might be induced to take a liberal view of this matter.

Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, said they had made great progress with their buildings, which would be quite unique. They would have a more complete machinery than any University here or abroad had. They were having more students than they could conveniently manage, but they would be all right when the new buildings were available. In regard to the residental hotel, it was highly desirable that the students should be lodged together instead of being scattered about the city.

Then they ought to do more for agriculture Agriculture would be a new industry conducted on scientific principles by-and-by. It would be all science. For such a University to neglect agriculture would be absurd. He thought thirty acres would be enough, but they found they would want more. They wanted a veterinary department, and they wanted a separate school of research. They must provide for their students full opportunities for obtaining physical culture. Physical culture was now a part of college discipline.

EXPEDITION REPORTED ANNIHILATED.

SERIOUS STORY OF AN ATTACK BY THE TURKHANA.

The Foreign Office has received no further news of the reported massacre of a British expedition in East Africa by the Turkhana. On inquiry at the London offices of the East African syndicate, Reuter's representative was informed that the massacre is only rumoured, and it is hoped that it may prove to be unfounded.

The East African Syndicate has an expedition working in the Rudolph region. It consists of four white men and the usual number of carriers and porters. It left Nairobi in the neighbourhood of which the Europeans had been engaged in prospecting work in October last, to march towards Lake Rudolph where gold had been reported. Since their departure no news had been received of the party, nor was any expected, owing to the remoteness of the region to which they were bound.

The Turkhana have in the past given much trouble to travellers. The latest news regarding them is brought by Major Powell Cotton, who traversed their country a few months ago, and, although unaccompanied by any other white man, found them to be quite friendly.

The Turkhana are a populous and warlike race, who lead a semi-pastoral and raiding existence on the shores of Lake Rudolph. The country over which they roam lies about 200 miles north-east of the Victoria Nyanza, beyond the great mass of Mount Elgon and the Suk Hills. The Turkhana country extends over the western region of the Lake and over the Turkwell valley, and was penetrated by the Macdonald Expedition in 1899, a column under Captain (now Major) Austin then succeeding, notwithstanding the opposition of the Turkhana, in reaching the northern shore of Lake Rudolph. The column was attacked repeatedly, and on one occasion was saved only by the use of the Maxim.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 13th.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H F T Maguire is permitted to resign H M's I C S, with effect from the 27th Jan. or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking furlough.

The services of Mr E H C Walsh of the I C S, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dep.

The services of Mr C Martin, of the Burma Uncovenanted Medical Service, are replaced of the Gov of Burma.

Mr H M S Clarke, Offg 6th Assist Supt, Port Blair is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for one year in continuation, with effect from 23rd March.

The services of Cap C S Lowson, MB, I MS, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment in the Jail Dep.

Capt W T Barry, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infy, is appointed to officiate as Assist Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta.

The Govr Genl in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Hill of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 17th March.

The Rev Willie Whichello Castle has been appointed a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical estatt, to fill an existing vacancy.

On return from furlough Mr C M Hodgson, Deputy Consr of Forests, 3rd grade, Burma, is tranferred to the Madras Presidency in the interests of the public service.

Capt W E A Armstrong, I M S (Madras), an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th Dec 1903, and is also granted furlough for six months, under articles 233 and 311 of the civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

Capt J Fisher D S O I M S (Bengal), an Agency Surn of the 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, reverts to offig Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, with effect from the 12th Dec 1903.

Lieut R Garratt, Indian Army, a probationer for the Political Dep is appointed to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class with effect from the 18th of June 1903.

Lieut Garratt has been placed under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Comm and Agent to the Govr-General in the North West Frontier Province.

Subject to the confirmation of H M Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Henry Temple Dodge as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

Major C H Pritchard a Political Agent of the 3rd offig rd class is posted on return from privilege leave as Political Agent in Harauti and Tonk with effect from the 1st Feby.

With reference to Foreign Dept Nortification No 476-G dated the 10th April 1903 Mr E Somerville Murray, Consul for Denmark at Aden resumed charge of his office on the 18th Jan.

With reference to Notification No 2915-E G dated the 15th Dec 1903 the provisional recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Commendatore Cesare Biancheri as Consul-Genl for Italy at Calcutta has been confirmed by H M Govt.

Mr L M Crump of the I C S an offig Political Assist of the 2nd class has been placed under orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commr and Agent to the Govr-Genl in the North-West Frontier Province.

Capt H Harrison as Assist Political Agent of the 3rd grade in the Bombay Political service is appointed officiate as First Assist to the Resident at Baroda with effect from the 6th Feb vice Mr C N Seddon and during the absence on furlough of Capt H F Jacob or until further orders.

Capt J K Candon an Assist Political Agent of the 3rd grade in the Bombay Political service is app inted to offic ate as Assist to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Capt H Harrison and until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenants—Cecil Beckham Harcourt, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment attache as supernumerary to the 1st Battn Devonshire Regt; double Company officer 20th Punjabis Dated 19th Jan Douglas Alexander Blair 1st Battn Highland Light Infy attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers; Double Company officer 7th Rajputs Dated 1st Nov Frederick Ernest Foster Reid R A; Double Company officer 1st Infantry Dated 12th Jan Arthur Pemberton Harrison 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Reg attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Reg; Double Company officer 116th Mahrattas Dated 13th Jan Herbert Grist Manson, 2nd Battn York and Lancaster Reg; Double Company officer 108th Infr. Dated 13th Jan John Charles Shuttleworth Rendall 1st Battn Derbyshire Regt Double Company officer 14th Wellesley's Rifles, Dated 9th J n.

The Glasgow sugar merchants, having asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer why the tax on sugar, which was a war tax, should not now be removed, have received the following reply from Mr. Austen Chamberlain through his secretary:—"With reference to the argument that the sugar duty was imposed to provide war funds, I am to point out that this is a misapprehension, for Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in opening his Budget on April 18, 1901, when this tax was imposed, defended the duty on the express ground that additional revenue was required to provide for the growth in the ordinary expenditure of the country as opposed to extraordinary or war expenditure."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

MORE MILTON MYSTERY.

We are all very eager just now about Milton memorials and manuscripts, and apparently those of us who are not thinking of this matter are, for the most part, doing a little stade work in quest of treasure in specie. Might not this patriotic fervour and the searching instinct be blended? There is that to find which would repay the searcher. Where are the Milton portraits? The famous Marlborough Raffaele in the National Gallery costs the nation £7 every day it hangs upon the walls. It is possible that somewhere, among somebody's lumber, is a contemporary portrait of Melton which, with the public mind disposed as it is, would fetch a price approximating to that of the great Raffaele. Its artistic value may not be high. Vandyck was painting of Charles I. what Reynolds declared the finest equestrian portrait ever produced—painting this away at Blackfriars while Milton destroyed his eyes in humbler quarters in the City. The two great geniuses of the age never met, unfortunately. So we remember Milton's lineaments mainly by the aid of Marshall. And even that presentment is lost!

"TOM'S" TREASURE.

A crayon drawing of Milton is now at Bayfordbury. It belonged to Richardson, and, apparently, was that one which the Tonsons had, and from which an engraving was done for a certain History of Britain. But the lost treasure is that one painted by Marshall from which an etching was done for the 1645 edition of the poems. Upon a print being shown to Milton, he wrote upon it: Will any one say that this portrait was the work of an ingenious hand? My very friends, looking at my own natural countenance, know not whom it represents, but laugh at the awkward imitation of the artist. Marshall, believing the inscription of which the foregoing is a rough translation, to be eulogistic, had it engraved on the portrait. It came eventually into the possession of the second Earl of Onslow, Tom Onslow, as he was called, an eccentric with no delight in aught save coach-driving.

What can little T.O. do?
Why, drive a phaeton and two!!
Can little T.O. do no more?
Yes, drive a phaeton and four!!!!

So they sang of him. At the sale of his pictures in 1823, the portrait disappeared. It may have been less than the poet desired, but it was that by which his contemporaries knew him: it was painted from sittings which he gave, and its sentimental value is boundless.

STOCK EXCHANGE ADVERTISEMENTS.

The suggestion to sanction advertising by members of the Stock Exchange does not imply so much a revolution as reversion to an old practice. When newspapers did not of their own initiative publish stock lists, brokers used to write articles, and find their quid pro quo in being permitted to sign the review. All sorts of advertisements were permitted. Afterwards, however, there came a revulsion against this "unprofessional" procedure, and the Stock Exchange now spends twelve hundred pounds a year to prevent advertising. Since "money articles" became admitted as part of the day's news, a great change has come over the "House," which now, according to one authority, requires fifteen daily papers, each several times duplicated, five foreign dailies, thirteen English weeklies, nine foreign, six monthly magazines, and four evening papers.

DODGING THE EMBARGO.

It is not to be imagined that the ingenuity of the broker was at fault in getting over the embargo on advertising—that is, until the rules became too severe to admit of a way round. One of the neatest if most insidious devices was that practised by the deacon of an Islington chapel, who made a fortune out of transactions carried through for ladies. In his official capacity at his kirk he was careful, in showing ladies into their pews, always to provide each with a copy of a hymn-book supplied by himself. Inside the book was a little frontispiece, just a mere card, giving his name, his address in Capel Court, and the significant addition, "Foreign Stock and Share Broker." That would not now be tolerated by the Stock Exchange authorities.

"STAND AND DELIVER!"

A couple of stories in the papers, of boy highwaymen and the groom who has inherited wealth and his master's stud, recall old time events. The head of the old house of Hant had all his property confiscated over the 45, and left his family so impoverished that the son had to take service as a groom. He proved so excellent a fellow that his master left him all his stock, and the family became the most famous breeders of horses of their time. The other side of the picture Lord Tankerville's family annals supply. His grandfather was puzzled by the distressed condition of his horses in their stables of mornings. As he was talking the matter over with Lord Derby, while they drove across Putney Heath, a highwayman approached. The occupants of the coach kept up a fight as long as their ammunition lasted, but in the end Lord Derby popped a white handkerchief through the window. Under this flag of truce, the robber approached. It was Lord Tankerville's head groom, mounted on his lordship's best hunter!

THE PUBLISHER'S WAY.

Some time ago one of our best known publishing houses took us all into its confidence for a moment and exposed the stupidity of booksellers. These latter had, or some of them, been complaining that the publishers placed in their catalogues of works books which the retailers did not stock. The result was that customers asked for these works, placing the booksellers in the painful position of having to supply them and make a profit by doing so. Now, here is an indictment of a firm of publishers. One has been trying for months past to get a certain edition of a particular work. It is to be had in a cheap and nasty form which one does not want. Sorry we've been out of it for nineteen years, says the house. One has tried Mudie's, Smith's, and all the big houses; ransacked the dealer's shelves; and half a dozen men looking out for the work; had it advertised for. Everywhere the answer is the same. "Such a demand for that edition that it simply cannot be got." Here then are the big distributing houses clamouring for a particular edition, dealers seeking for it and making their wants known throughout the length and breadth of the land. Yet the firm which holds the copyright will not re-print that for which obviously there is a considerable demand.

THE DAYS OF A WEEK.

Destiny might almost appear to have favourite days for the execution of her purposes so thickly do great events crowd upon great events at given periods. Last week was an instance in point. Commencing with Monday, which was the anniversary of the consolidation of the German Empire, we have the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo signalised upon the day which has since become the anniversary of the capture of Aden. The next day of two years later saw the cession of Hong Kong to Britain while the next but one marks the battle of Wanderdash and that of Isandula and the defence of Rorke's Drift. On Saturday we commemorated the League of Utrecht and the 29th anniversary of the first Triple Alliance. The week in history is memorable for the great lives whose beginnings and endings it marks. Friday was the third anniversary of Queen Victoria's death. Ruskin, John Howard, Pitt, and Kingsley died on days whose anniversaries fell last week, and Louis XVI. was executed and Caius Caligula murdered. On the other hand, James Watt, Bacon, Frederick the Great, and Charles James Fox are included in the birthdays of the week. Not many series of seven days cover such a number of events notable in the history of the world.

IGNORANCE OF THE WISE.

It does not often happen that one listens to the identical text morning and evening at the same church. That occurred in London last week. The incident naturally caused amusement. It would be possible to effect as much surprise by the choice of unfamiliar biblical phrases as texts. Take, for example, no man remembered that same poor man. That will tax the memory of not a few. Harder still is this: What is the cause that the former days were better than these? If you cite Jeremiah sunk in the mire, you will probably be answered that it is a pretty bad schoolboy rhyme. On the other hand, you are certain, ninety times in a hundred, to catch your student tripping over, "In the midst of life we are in death." Not lost, but gone before. His end was peace. For generations well-meaning friends have been placing these texts upon their dear, dead ones' tombstones, in the full belief that they are quoting from the Scriptures.

BETTER LEFT UNSPOKEN.

It is not always the pastor's text which puzzles the mind; the pastor himself is but a frail mortal, as for instance, that unhappy gentleman, who, preaching before an exalted personage, prayed: "Grant that as she grows to be an old woman she may be made a new man; and that in all righteous causes she may go forth before her people like a he-goat on the mountain." He meant well every bit as well as the worthy citizen who inscribing upon his gift to a seaside town the record of his doings, added, "For the sea is his and he made it." And with the kindliest intentions in the world, too, a learned orator fired off a string of Greek at a mixed audience not up to his intellectual level. A lady asked her neighbour to translate. The rogue, unable to oblige and unwilling to confess, whispered that he hardly thought the quotation fit for a lady's ear!

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." This is an old proverb, but as true as it is old. Here is just such a friend. Never be without it. Keep it close at hand all the time.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will prove a good friend when you have a fresh cold, bringing immediate relief. You will find it equally true in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma.

And you will declare it "the best friend in the world" if you will use it for an irritable throat or weak lungs. It acts as a strong tonic, clearing up the throat, giving tone to the relaxed tissues, and greatly strengthening the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Who'sale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants

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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
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ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.

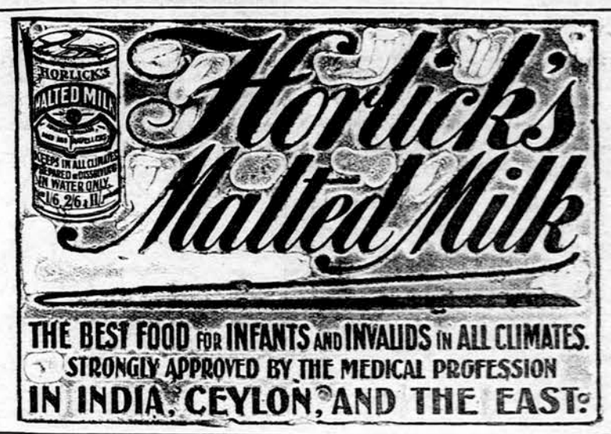
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.

5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.



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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

'ENO'S INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL 'FRUIT DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER. SALT.'

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of badness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE REVILL JONES' VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND Co., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of "ANGLO-INDIAN, The New Brain and Nerve Food," "ANG

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE new apparatus for recording speech or other sounds, invented by Herr Ruhmer, of Berlin, is again attracting notice. It is virtually a sort of cinematograph under a simple form. In a box impermeable to light are fixed two rolls, on which a photographic film is moved at a constant speed past the focal line of a cylindrical lens, concentrating the light of a speaking arc or lamp on the film. When the film is developed and fixed as usual, we observe a band of constant width, traversed by vertical lines alternately dark and clear, corresponding to the varying intensity of the light of the arc. This intensity, however, varies according to the sounds or acoustic waves transmitted to the speaking arc as we have already explained in this column.

In order to reproduce the sounds from the film it, or a positive taken from it, is moved in the same way as when the impression was taken, and a beam of light is sent through it to a selenium cell in circuit with a battery and a telephone. The variations of the light and shade of the band on film vary the intensity of the light passing through it, and also the resistance of the selenium, which in turn varies the intensity of the current in the telephone, and reproduces the sounds. According to Dr. Gradenwitz, in "La Nature," when the distance between the transmitter and recorder is small the apparatus becomes a good phonograph, and the speaking lamp can be used for projecting the record on the reproducing selenium cell. Among its advantages is the fact that a large number of words can be impressed on the film and copies or "positions" easily multiplied. Moreover, the inventor has composed words and phrases from the records of individual sounds and reproduced them clearly, thus reconstructing speech in a sympathetic manner. This opens a new field of experiment for the "photographophone," to give its rather long name. The inventor reminds us of the original idea of Cyrano de Bergerac—a book that speaks its contents.

M. Berthelot has described to the Academie des Sciences his researches on hydrocarbon compounds as insecticides. Naphthalene and the essences were most often used. Naphthalene is inert, killing neither insects nor microbes. Essence of lavender, turpentine, and benzine are efficacious, because they have the double property of oxidising in contact with air, and yielding it afterwards to the body, with which they are in contact. The action of phenol is complex. Salts of mercury, copper and lead act by chemical combinations.

M. de Lepinay finds that N-rays are produced by sonorous vibrations. He employed a tuning fork, gong, and a suspended steel struck by a hammer to vibrate and yield the rays. Sulphide of calcium was used to detect the rays, and the relative positions of it and the vibrator were kept unaltered in the tests, so as to avoid the effect of any permanent omission of rays due to tempering, not vibration. The air itself vibrating in a siren also yielded the rays.

M. Meyer has also found that plants and vegetables emit N-rays. The enhanced brightness of the fluorescent, or prosphorescent, material, which reveals the presence of the rays was less marked at the flowers than at the leaves, branches, and roots. A lively luminosity is observed with onions or vegetables deprived of chlorophyll, and mush-rooms.

MM. Lepine and Boulud have made experiments which go to prove that X-rays favour the formation of amylase in the pancreatic juice of the stomach, and that they increase at first the quantity of glycogene and glycolyse in the liver and the blood, but their more or less prolonged action can diminish and stop the formation of either.

A Leeds firm have brought out a new double saw, in which the two saws act alternately, and it is expected to be useful in metallurgical workshops.

A Sheffield electrical company (according to the "Electrical Review") has introduced a portable "substation" for the supply of electric light to customers outside the range of their system of wires until such time as the wires are laid as far. It is a kind of van on a trolley drawn by an horse.

A Birmingham firm are sending out small petroleum locomotives for use in the mines of South Africa The fuel, owing to the heat of these mines, is true petroleum. It is able to work for ten hours at a stretch.

Since radium has been found in the spring-water of Bath, it seems likely that a deposit of the substance or minerals containing it exists underground. The water percolating through the mass would account for the helium gas and radium found in it.

Messrs. Siemens and Halske, the well-known electrical firm of Berlin, have brought out a new electric hand-drill, which is held by both hands and applied to the metal. Needless to say, the drill itself is worked by the axle of an electric motor in the handle.

The orthodiagraph is an apparatus for determining the true shape and size of internal organs. It is based on the action of Rontgen rays but is rather too complicated for description here. It is brought out by the Berlin Allegemeine Elektricitats-Gesellschaft.

Professor Ellershausen, a German chemist, has invented a process for extracting zinc white from mine slag, a ton of the white from fifteen tons of slag, and more cheaply than from spelter.

Skim milk is recommended for paint by an American, who gives the receipt for preparing it as follows: Stir into a gallon of milk 3lbs. of Portland cement, and add Venetian red paint powder to colour it. Six hours after painting the coat is immovable as month old paint. It preserve the wood well from rot, and seems to petrify its surface. Whole milk is preferable to buttermilk or skim milk, as it contains more oil acting on the cement. This mith paint, with some of the cement daubed on is the best paint for trees whose limbs are cut off.

Touching the late occurrence of "silver thaw," or "verglass," in London it may be observed that in 1897 a blade of grass seen by Dr. Spring, of Potsdam was encased in 800 times its own weight of ice. Still more wonderful effects were seen in the great "verglass" which extended over several departments in France to the north and south of Paris, on January 22 and 23, 1879. About 10 a. m. on the 22nd a cold rain began to fall and in some minutes the ground was quite slippery. The rain continued for 36 hours —that is to say until 10 p. m. on the 23rd—and the temperature all this time was only three degrees (centigrade) below the freezing point. When the rain ceased a layer of ice from half to three fourths of an inch thick covered the ground, the roofs of houses, and even vertical of walls and trunks of trees.

Long, heavy icicles hung from eaves and cornices. The top of an iron railing had an ornamental cap of ice very like the mahogany balluster of a staircase. Every blade of grass was sheathed in ice more than half an inch in diameter. A rhododendron leaf, weighing 15 grammes was plated with 300 grammes of ice. A birchen twig was armoured in clear ice, about 1½ inches in diameter. Another weighing 50 grammes was covered with 700 grammes of ice. Laurel bushes appeared as a single block of ice through which the leaves and branches could be seen. Fir trees were icy pyramids or pagodas, while their lower branches were cemented to the ice of the ground. Many boughs and whole trees broke down under the load.

One in the forest of Fontainebleau, over 110 feet high, snapped across about 15 feet above the ground. The telegraph wires had coats of clear ice to nine or ten times their true diameter. This, however, has been exceeded in Austria-Hungary, where a silicon-bronze wire carried a sheath of ice one inch to 1½ inches thick.

At a general assembly of Academicians and Associates of the Royal Academy held on Jan. 27 at Burlington House, M. Leon Bonnat, painter and M. Emmanuel Fremiet, sculptor, were elected Honorary Foreign Academicians, and Mr. Frank Brangwyn, painter, Mr. Charles W. Furse, painter, and Mr. H. Pegram, sculptor, were elected Associates.

The Athens correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs that great satisfaction has been given by the announcement that Mr. Hogarth, the Director of the British Archæological Institute, will shortly begin excavations among the ruins of Ephesus, where several discoveries have already been made by the Austrian archæologists, the chief of whom, Profesor Heberday, has just been appointed Director of the Austrian Institute.

Sir John Ure Primrose, Lord Provost of Glasgow, made the announcement at the James Watt dinner of an invention which he thinks will solve the smoke problem and also revolutionise the present system of steam raising. The invention is a furnace in which all gases are completely consumed, and no smoke comes from the funnel or chimney. It has also this advantage that it can take even comparatively poor bituminous fuel.

MR. T. R. WYNNE, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Assam-Bengal Railway, who has been employed at Tientsin as General Manager of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., has completed the work of reorganisation which he undertook. He went Home last month via the Siberian Railway, and will return to India in April, unless he is caught up at Home for membership of the Railway Board of Control.

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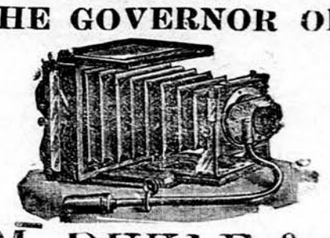

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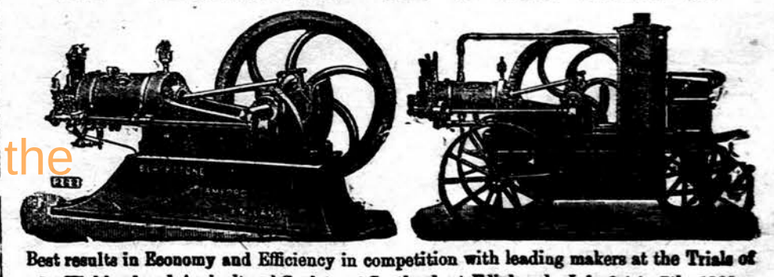

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Special Reductions for lthe last Week,

From February 15th to February 20th.

TEA SETS Rs. 6-12. For 6 persons. Consisting of 21 pieces, in green, red or blue. Usual Price, Rs. 10-8.

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CRYSTAL TUMBLERS. Half Pint and one Pint sizes. Usual Prices, Rs. 4-14 and 1-14. Sale Price, Rs. **2-6** and **1-8**, per dozen,

BRASS TABLE LAMPS Rs. 2-12. Brass reading Lamps with 10/// Kosmos burner and opal shade. Usual Price, Rs. 3-12.

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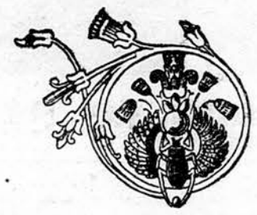

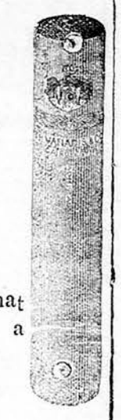

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

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Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.

Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

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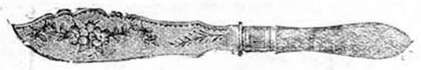

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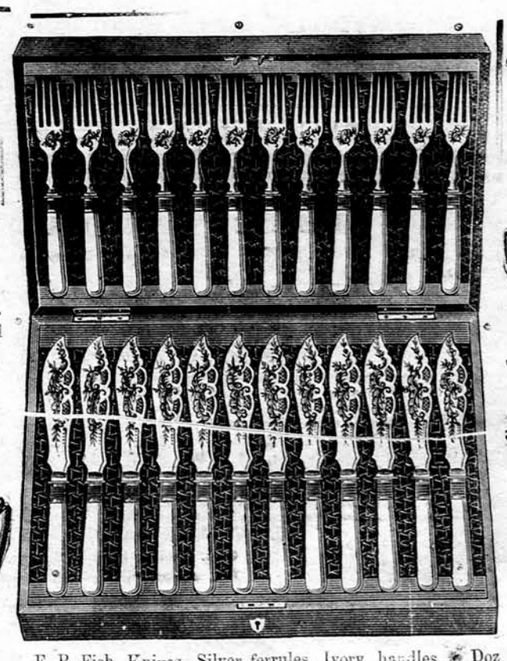

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